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Domestic Greeting.

As homeward comes the married man,
He's met by wife at door,
With fond embrace and loving kiss—
And—"Baby's throat is sore!

"And did you think to stop at Brown's
And get that meal-out
I ordered yesterday?—and, dear,
Fred's boots are all worn out!

"I'm glad you are so early, John,
So much I miss you, dear—
I've had a letter from mama:
She's coming to live here.

"How very glad you look, dear John;
I know that you would be—
The flour's out, the butter, and
You must send home some tea.

"That plumber has been here again;
If you don't pay he'll sue;
And Mr. Prendergast called in
To say your rent was due.

"Fred's trousers are half cotton, John—
You thought they were all wool—
Oh, that reminds me that your son
Was whipped to-day at school.

"The roof has leaked and spoiled the rugs
Upon the upper hall;
And Jane must go the careless thing!
She let the mirror fall.

"To-day as she was moving it
(The largest one, dear John.)
Of course it broke; it also broke
The lamp it fell upon.

"What makes you look so grave, my love?
Take off your things and wipe
Your feet—and only think, to-day
Jane broke your meerschaum pipe.

"Oh, John! that horrid, horrid word!
You do not love me, dear;
I wish that I—boo-hoo—were dead—
You're cross as any bear."

—*Boston Transcript.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Condemned by a Clock.

BY WILKIE COLLINS.

On a Summer evening, years ago, a man was found murdered in a field near a certain town, in the west of England. The name of the field was "Pardon's Piece."

The man was a small carpenter and builder in the town who bore an indifferent character. On the evening in question a distant relative of his, employed as farm bailiff by a gentleman in the neighborhood, happened to be passing a stile which led from the field into the road, and saw a gentleman leaving the field by way of this stile rather in a hurry. He recognized the gentleman (whom he knew by sight only) as a Mr. Dubourg.

They passed each other on the road in opposite directions. After a certain lapse of time—estimated as being half an hour—the farm bailiff had occasion to pass back along the same road. On reaching the stile he heard an alarm raised, and entered the field to see what was the matter. He found several persons running from the further side of Pardon's Piece toward a boy who was standing at the back of a cattle shed, in a remote part of the enclosure, screaming with terror. At the boy's feet lay, face downward, the dead body of a man with his head horribly beaten in. His watch was under him hanging out of his pocket by the chain. It had stopped—evidently in consequence of the concussion of its owner's fall on it—at 8:30. The body was still warm. All the other valuables, like the watch, was left on it. The farm bailiff instantly recognized the man as the carpenter and builder mentioned above.

At the preliminary inquiry, the stoppage of the watch at 8:30 was taken as offering good circumstantial evidence that the blow which had killed the man had been struck at that time.

The next question was, if any one had been near the body at 8:30? The farm bailiff declared that he had met Mr. Dubourgh hastily leaving the field by the stile at that very time. Asked if he had looked at his watch, he owned that he had not done so. Certain previous circumstances, which he mentioned as having impressed themselves on his memory, enabled him to feel sure of the truth of this assertion without having consulted his watch. He was pressed on this important point, but he held to his declaration. At 8:30 he had seen Mr. Dubourgh hurriedly leave the field. At 8:30 the watch of the murdered man had stopped.

Had any other person been observed in or near the field at that time?

No witness had been discovered who had seen anybody else near the place. Had the weapon turned up with which the blow had been struck? It had not been found. Was any one known (robbery having plainly not been the motive of the crime) to have entertained a grudge against the murdered man. It was no secret that he associated with doubtful characters, male and female; but suspicion failed to point to any one of them in particular.

In this state of things there was no alternative but to request Mr. Dubourg—well known in and out of the town, as a young gentleman of independent fortune, bearing an excellent character—to give some account of himself.

He immediately admitted that he had passed through the field. But, in contradiction to the farm baliff, he declared that he had looked at his watch at the moment before he crossed the stile, and that the time by it was exactly 8:15. Five minutes later, that is to say, ten minutes before the murder had been committed, on the evidence of the dead man's watch—he had paid a visit to a lady living near Pardon's Piece, and had remained with her until his watch, consulted once more on leaving the lady's house, informed him that it was [illegible].

Here was what the [illegible] *alibi*. It entirely satisfied Mr. Dubourg's friends. To satisfy justice also it was necessary to call the lady as a witness. In the meantime another purely formal question was put to Mr. Dubourg. Did he know anything of the murdered man?

With some appearance of confusion, Mr. Dubourg admitted that he had been induced by a friend to employ the man on some work. Further interrogation extracted from him the following statement of facts:

That the work had been very badly done; that an exorbitant price had been charged for it. that the man, on being remonstrated with, had behaved in a grossly impertinent manner: that an altercation had taken place between them; that Mr. Dubourg had seized the man by the collar of his coat, and had turned him out of his house; that he had called the man an infernal scoundrel (being in a passion at the time) and threatened to "thrash him within an inch of his life," (or words to that effect) if he ever presumed to come near the house again; that he had sincerely regretted his own violence the moment he recovered his self-possession; and lastly, that on his oath, (the altercation having occurred six weeks ago,) he had never spoken to the man, or set eyes on the man since.

As the matter there stood, these circumstances were considered as being unfortunate circumstances for Mr. Dubourg—nothing more. He had his *alibi* to appeal to, and his character to appeal to and nobody doubted the result.

The lady appeared as witness.

Confronted with Mr. Dubourg on the question of time, and forced to answer, she absolutely contradicted him, on the testimony of the clock on her own mantlepiece. In substance, her evidence was simply this: She looked at her clock when Dubourgh entered the room thinking it a rather late hour for a visitor to call on her. The clock (regulated by the maker only the day before) pointed to twenty-five minutes to nine. Practical experiment showed that the time required to walk the distance, at rapid pace, from the stile to the lady's house, was just five minutes. Here, then, was the farm bailiff (himself a respectable witness) corroborated by another witness of excellent position and character. The clock on being examined next, was found to be right. The evidence of the clockmaker proved that he kept the key, and that there had been no necessity to set the clock and wind it up again, since he had performed both those acts on the day preceding Mr. Dubourg's visit. The accuracy of the clock thus vouched for, the conclusion on the evidence was irresistible. Mr. Dubourg stood convicted of having been in the time when the murder was committed; of having, by his own admission, had a quarrel with the murdered man not long before, terminating in an assault and a threat on his side, and lastly, of having attempted to set up an *alibi* by a false statement of the question of time. There was no alternative but to commit him to take his trial at the Assizes, charged with the murder of the builder in Pardon's Piece.

The trial occupied two days.

No new facts of importance were discovered in the interval. The evidence followed the course which it had taken at the preliminary examinations—with this difference only, that it was more carefully sifted. Mr. Dubourg had the double advantage of securing the services of the leading barrister of the circuit, and of moving the irrepressible sympathies of the jury, shocked at his position, and eager for proof of his innocence. By the end of the first day the evidence had told against him with such irresistible force that his counsel despaired of the result. When the prisoner took his place in the dock on the second day there was but one conviction in the minds of the people in the court; everybody said, "The clock will hang him."

It was nearly 2 in the afternoon; and the proceedings were on the point of being adjourned for half an hour, when the attorney for the prisoner was seen to hand a paper to the counsel for the defense.

The counsel rose, showing signs of agitation which roused the curiosity of the audience. He demanded the immediate hearing of a new witness, whose evidence in the prisoner's favor he declared to be too important to be delayed for a single moment. After a short colloquy between the Judge and barristers on either side, the court decided to continue the sitting.

The witness, appearing in the box, proved to be a young woman in delicate health. On the evening when the prisoner had paid his visit to the lady she was in that lady's service as housemaid. The day after she had been permitted (by previous arrangement with her mistress) to take a week's holiday, and to go on a visit to her parents, in the west of Cornwall. While there she had fallen ill, and had not been strong enough since to return to her employment. Having given this preliminary account of herself, the housemaid then narrated the following extraordinary particulars in relation to her mistress' clock:

On the morning of the day when Mr. Dubourg had called at the house she had been cleaning the mantel piece. She had rubbed the part of it which was under the clock with the duster, had accidently struck the pendulum, and had stopped it. Having once before done this she had been severely reproved. Fearing that a repitition of the offence, only the day after the clock had been regulated by the maker might lead to the withdrawel of her leave of absence, she had determined to put matters to right again, if possible by herself.

After poking under the clock in the dark and failing to set the pendulum going again properly in that way, she next attempted to lift the clock and give it a shake. It was set in a marble case, with a bronze figure on the top, and it was so heavy that she was obliged to hunt for something which she could use as a lever. The thing proved to be not easy to find on the spur of the moment.—Having at last laid her hand on what she wanted, she contrived so to lift the clock a few inches and drop it again on the mantel piece so as to set it going once more.

The next necessity was, of course, to move the hands on. Here again she was met by an obstacle. There was a difficulty in opening the glass case which protected the dial. After useless searching for some instrument to help her, she got from the footman (without telling him what she wanted it for) a small chisel.—With this she opened the case—after accidently scratching the face of it—and set the hands of the clock by guess. She was flurried at the time, fearing that her mistress would discover. Later in the day she found she had over-estimated the interval of time that had passed while she was attempting to put the clock right. She had in fact, set it exactly a quarter of an hour too fast.

No safe opportunity of secretly putting the clock right again had occurred until the last thing at night. She had moved the hands back to the right time. At the hour of the evening when Mr. Dubourg had called on her mistress she positively swore that the clock was a quarter of an hour too fast. It had pointed, as her mistress had declared, to twenty-five minutes to 9—the right time then being, as Mr. Dubourg had asserted, twenty minutes past 8.

Questioned as to why she had refrained from giving this extraordinary evidence at the inquiry before the magistrate, she declared that in the distant Cornish village to which she had gone the next day. and in which her illness had detained her from that time, nobody had heard of the inquiry or trial. She would not have been then present to state the vitally important circumstances to which she had just sworn if the prisoner's twin brother had not found her out on the previous day, had not questioned her if she knew anything about the clock, and had not (hearing what she had to tell) insisted on her taking the journey with him to the court the next morning. The evidence virtually decided the trial. There was a great burst of relief in the crowded assembly when the woman's statement had come to an end.

She was closely cross-examined as a matter of course. Her character was inquired into; corroborative evidence (relative to the chisel and the scratch on the frame) was sought for, and was obtained. The end of it was that, at a late hour on the second evening, the jury acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box.—It was not too much to say that his life had been saved by his brother. His brother alone had persisted from first to last, in obstinately disbelieving the clock—for no better reason than that the clock was the witness which asserted the prisoner's guilt! He had worried everbody with incessant inquiries; he had discovered the absence of the house-maid after the trial had begun and he had started off to interrogate the girl, knowing nothing and suspecting nothing—simply determined to persist in the one everlasting question with which he persecuted everybody: "The clock is going to hang my brother; can you tell me anything about the clock!"

Four months later the mystery of the crime was cleared up. One of the disreputable companions of the murdered man confessed on his death-bed that he had done the deed. There was nothing interesting or remarkable in the circumstances. Chance, which had put innocence in peril, had offered impunity to guilt. An infamous woman, a jealous quarrel, and an absence at the moment of witnesses on the spot—these were really the commonplace materials which had composed the tragedy.

Execution in Tennessee—Experiments with the Corpse.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tennessee, dated March 28th, to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, says: Knox Martin, the colored murderer of John Whittenmeyer and wife, was hanged here to-day in the presence of about 12,000 people. He made a full confession of his crime before leaving jail, but made no statement on the scaffold. He died easy, and his body was turned over to physicians, who made an unsuccessful attempt to resuscitate him. The physicians conducting the experiment were Drs. Summers and Steger, of Vanderbilt University. The dislocation was reduced immediately after the body was cut down. Seven minutes after death the physicians commenced the work of artificial respiration.—Electricity and other means of resuscitation were applied. The first change noticed was in the movement of the eyes; afterward respiration commenced, the heart began to beat, the temperature was raised several degrees, the heart recorded 100 pulsations a minute, and other symptoms of life were noticed. When the full current was turned on, the body jumped one foot high out of the coffin and fell back. The evidence of life disappeared when the artificial stimulus was removed. The corpse was taken to the Medical College and will be dissected, Martin having sold his body to the physicians in consideration of being furnished with a suit of clothes and refreshments. The execution was witnessed by 10,000 persons, many of whom came from points miles distant. During his imprisonment, Martin had been subject to the most intense agonies of remorse, his sleeping hours being filled with ghastly dreams of his murdered victims. Life became intolerable, and he refused to avail himself of a legal technicality which might have stayed the execution a year. He died in the Roman Catholic faith, having been baptized by Father Veail, in the presence of two Sisters of Mercy.

The Pettifogging Politicians.

There is no use in pettifogging or quibbling in the Business which Congress has now in hand. The people of the North, and especially the large number of voters who cannot be classed as partisans, whose judgments both parties to this controversy are trying to convince, are too old and too well schooled in the lessons of politics to be caught by the chaff of technicalities and special pleading which Democratic leaders in Congress and in newspapers are spreading for them Whether these gentlemen know it or not, the votes they must get on the issue are votes of intelligent men. Not of the thick-and-thin partisans who accept without question the assertions of Democratic leaders and chuckle over the tricks and shifts by which Democratic shysters undertake to dodge the real issue, but of the sort of men who think for themselves and act upon their convictions; the men who have been voting the Democratic ticket for the past three or four years, not because they like the association or are enamored of the name, but because they have been dissatisfied with some of the acts of the Republicans and have taken Democratic professions upon trust. These are the men to whom practically the argument now proceeding is addressed. Pettifogging will not mislead nor childish technicalities confuse them. It is a mistake for Democrats in Congress to address this large and intelligent class—for they are the actual and final jury—as though they were talking to men whose minds were already made up, and who only wanted "points" with which to fortify their ready-made judgment.

These people know something already about the Constitution and form of Government, and the relations of the Executive to the Legislative Department. They know that the constitutional provision which gives the Executive the veto power and requires a two-thirds majority to override it, means something, and that that meaning is not involved or obscure. They know that an effort by a bare majority to compel the Executive to abrogate his constitutional powers, as they do by threatening to withhold appropriations unless he consents to the enactment of laws which neither his judgment nor his conscience approves. It is not possible to convince them that such a course is not revolutionary. It is idle to talk of precedents or indulge in recriminations in such a matter. The provision regarding the veto power is plain. To undertake to compel the President by force or threats to surrender his own judgment, and succumb against his convictions to the will of a bare majority in Congress, is simply an attempt to nullify one of the plainest provisions of the Constitution. Revolution is a hard word. Some of the gentlemen who have tried it heretofore and failed, kick at it. But if it isn't revolution, pray what is it? Indeed, these gentlemen know it to be so, and all their efforts to prove it otherwise or to lay the burden of it upon the President's shoulders, are disingenious and dishonest. They lose ground and weaken their position by these false pretenses; for intelligent men can only feel insulted by such flimsy attempts to impose upon ignorance and practise upon credulity.

It would be much more honest, and more creditable to their sagacity to come out frankly and avow the fact that their course is revolutionary, and appeal for their justification to the country, upon the ground that the laws which they seek to repeal are so iniquitous and unjust as to give sufficient warrant for it. There would be something courageous and honorable in that. They pretend that this is the fact. Why not stop this miserable dodging and quibbling, and in an outspoken, manly way say: "Yes, this is revolutionary, but it is so just and right and necessary that we mean to do it even at that cost, and appeal to the people to vindicate and justify us." As the case now stands, they are trying to annul the constitutional provision regarding the veto power upon what they pretend to be sufficient justification for such a revolutionary procedure, and not having the courage to meet the issue squarely, are pretending that it is not revolutionary. They are neither honest nor manly.

Giving Battle.

The Democratic party has delivered its threatened attack upon the ballot-box and the Constitution. The bitterest adversary of that dangerous faction could not wish to see it in a worse position than it occupies to-day. Every step of its progress since it came into power has been marked by a blunder; but it has committed no blunder more enormous or more criminal than the act of head-long violence for which it forced this extra session. It has now declared, in the face of the whole Nation, that there shall be free fraud at the polls, or else the Government shall stop. Even the weak pretence that the Federal Election laws must be repealed out of respect to the "rights of the States" has been contemptuously abandoned in the very act of moving the repeal. For the Democratic caucus has resolved to leave enough of the laws to recognize the principle upon which they are based, but to sweep away all the provisions which give them practical effect in the prevention of fraud and violence. Here is a plain declaration that the Democratic members do not care a fig for the rights of the States, but they mean to carry the next election by the old agencies which we know so well in New York.

They will discover that the Republican party of the North means to have a fair vote. They will discover that the methods by which Tweed stole the State of New York away from President Grant, in 1868, cannot be repeated with impunity. They will be reminded of the courteous but scathing letter in which Horace Greeley pointed out to Samuel J. Tilden how he was covering enormous frauds with the mantle of his respectability, and they will learn that under no circumstances will honest men suffer thieves and swindlers to ride over them again as they did in those disgraceful days. The old style of Democratic voting is a thing of the past. There is not a big enough majority in Congress to restore it. We think there never will be.

Our Democratic friends will discover, too, that they have not a big enough majority to set aside the Constitution. That instrument provides that the President shall have the power to veto any bill of which he disapproves. The revolutionary faction declares that if he exercises his constitutional right and duty they will put a stop to the whole machinery of government. They will force him to abdicate one of his most important functions. They condescend to no argument. They propose to settle this question by brute force. So be it. All differences as to the intrinsic demerits of any particular measure become insignificant by comparison with this attempt to subvert the fundamental law of the land and to change this Goverment from a free, constitutional republic into an absolute mob democracy, which is the worst of despotisms. Whatever the consequences, the party of the Constitution will not flinch.

A STORY OF A WATCH.

How a $600 Chronometer Lost John Jacob Astor $60,000

In the "Causerie" of the Boston *Transcript* a good story is retold. One of John Jacob Astor's captains had sailed six voyages to China without a chronometer, depending on "dead reckoning" and "lunars." Just before starting on the seventh voyage he suggested to Mr. Astor that it would be safer to have a chronometer. "Well, get one," said the merchant. The Captain did so, and entered its cost in his account current.—When Mr. Astor's eye fell upon the item he drew his pencil through it. The Captain expostulated. "Tam it, man," said Astor, "I told you to get one; I didn't say I'd pay you for it." The Captain severed his connection then and there, went into Wall street, engaged with other owners, and before night was in command of as fine a ship as ever floated in New York's beautiful bay. In three days he was ready for sea, and set sail. At the same time Astor's ship, under the command of a new Captain, set sail also. They had a race for Hong Kong, but the Captain, who, as he used to put it, had discharged John Jacob Astor, by keeping the man at the braces, took advantage of every puff of wind, and won by three days. The ship was loaded in the shortest time possible, and before Astor's vessel, which had arrived meantime, was half loaded, our Captain weighed anchor and with a full cargo of tea set sail for Sandy Hook, arrived in good time, got his ship alongside the wharf, and began hoisting out his cargo, which was sold by auction on the spot. This glutted the market, for the consumption was comparatively small in those days, and when Astor's ship came in prices had fallen. Two days later, as the Captain was sauntering down Broadway, he met his former employer. "How much did that chronometer cost you?" asked the latter. "Six hundred dollars." "Vell," said Astor, "dat was sheap. It cost me $60,000." The merchant and the Captain have long since paid the long reckoning, but that chronometer is still a good timekeeper, and a treasured relic as well.

BOLD BURGLARY.

The Post Office and Express Office Robbed.

Friday night, March 28, the post office at Derrick City was entered by burglars and completely "cleaned out." The thieves gained an entrance by breaking a pane of glass and raising a window in the rear of the building. It is supposed the burglary was committed about 2 o'clock, nothing of which was known, however, till Wednesday morning, when Mr. O. P. Hobbs, the postmaster, arrived at his post of duty. Among the plunder taken were cigars, amounting to eighteen dollars in value; postage stamps, eight dollars worth; small change, two dollars worth; and one registered letter. From a view of the situation one would suppose that the robbery was done in a very cool and deliberate manner, as nearly all the letters were torn open and promiscuously scattered over the floor. After completing their post office engagement, the midnight marauders proceeded to the express office of the O., B. & W. railroad, which they succeeded in entering in about the same *modus operandi* as that of the post office—by raising a window. In securing their booty at this place, they must have created considerable of a racket, as several boxes and trunks were broken open. However, they relieved the office of one pair of calf-skin boots, one box entire, the contents unknown; one package containing a brown silk dress, consigned to Mrs. D. L. Skinner, two trunks broken open and five fine shirts taken therefrom, and one valise belonging to B. Bradshaw. Of the latter, they left the contents on the railroad track, consisting of clothing, retaining, the valise. The total loss to the express company is one hundred dollars, and that of the post office is estimated at sixty.—*Gillmor News.*

Just why and how Nero Fiddled.

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. And when we go behind the returns, we discover that Nero was what the lamented Artemus Ward would call a "sagacious cuss." He had been so frequently disturbed and threatened with death by the neighbors, whilst playing "Baby Mine" "Whoa, Emma," at home, and he determined to have a nice quiet time with his fiddle at least once, without interruption. So while Rome burned, Nero took a seat on a stump on the outskirts of the city and, rattled off "Lanigan's Ball," "You Never Miss the Well Till the Water Runs Dry," Where was the Light When Moses Went Out?" and other airs popular in his day—and not a single brickbat was heaved at him. He knew that all his neighbors, and their sis—, and their cou—, and their —nts, were down in the city listening to the fireman swearing at each other, and shouting through their ridiculous horns, "Turn-on-the-water-Phœnix H-o-o-e!"

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., April 10, 1879.

IT is reported that Oakland, California, is getting up a regiment which shall escort General Grant from the Pacific to the Atlantic. And if the proposed grand excursion from the east shall also go to join in the escort, he will come home the most highly honored of any American, living or dead.

IN speaking of the firemen and others killed and injured by the falling of walls at the great fires in St. Louis and Philadelphia, the Pittsburgh *Telegraph* remarks: "What is needed is a falling wall to kill some architects and contractors. When that happens we may hope for some relief from such disasters."

SENATOR DON CAMERON has leased for a term of years the handsome stone residence of ex-Governor Shepherd, on Farragut Square. It is said to be the most elegantly furnished private house in Washington, and the Senator takes possession of the house and furniture on the 15th inst., paying a rent of $6000 a year for the same. That sum is considered cheap.

WHEN Speaker Long offered his amendment to reduce the steal to three millions, Barrett, of Scranton, was the first man to come over and say that the great objection was now removed and he could vote for it. This was expected. Like a dealer in cheap clothing, Speaker Long expected to make several captures when he reduced the price. He was not mistaken.

THOMAS COCHRAN, Chief Clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate, has been exonerated from the charge of corrupt abuse of his office, by the decided vote of 37 to 1. He has long been connected with the Senate and has uniformly discharged his duties faithfully and well. No one who has known Mr. Cochran will be surprised at his vindication from the charge of corruption.

SECRETARY SCHURZ decides that there can be no exception to the rule that no patent for homestead lands shall issue to any settler who has not resided upon and cultivated a homestead for one year. This defeats the attempt to make an exceptional usage in the case of persons who have served five years in the Army or Navy, and will no doubt save much of the public lands to actual settlers that would otherwise get into the hand of speculators.

REPRESENTATIVE BROOKS, of Cameron county, lectured on "Hell," in Harrisburg, to an audience that filled the hall of the House completely. At the close of his address, Col. Davis, in behalf of his friends, presented the orator with a gold-headed cane amid loud applause. We trust that the lecture will awaken our Solons to the necessity of transacting their business speedily, adjourning promptly, and thereby satisfy their constituents.

A $900,000 fire occurred in Philadelphia last Saturday, beginning at the corner of Race and Crown Streets. Seventeen buildings were completely destroyed and nearly as many more damaged badly. One man was killed by a mass of brick which toppled down upon him from one of the buildings, and many other persons were seriously injured in one way and another during the progress of the fire. The origin of the conflagration is not known.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been canvassing the Legislature to see how the members stand on the Presidential question, with the following results: Forty-four Senators and Representatives express themselves for Grant, 14 for Blaine, 2 for Edmunds, 1 each for Cameron, Garfield, Hartranft, Conklin, Hayes and Sherman, and 12 are undecided; 29 were for Tilden, 5 for Hendricks, 3 each for Hancock and Bayard, 2 for Thurman, 1 each for Randall and McClellan, and 12 are undecided; 9 are for Butler, 2 for Hendricks, 1 each for Wright and Kelley, and one undecided.

WALLACE'S sub-committee on election frauds, now operating in Philadelphia, has been listening to the evidence of a large number of aggrieved Democrats, who came forward boldly to talk about wrongs on general principles, but strange to say not one of them can swear that he knows of a single Democrat who was deprived of his right to vote, nor of a single Republican who voted without being entitled to do so. All these fellows can say is that there were a large number of deputy marshals on duty and that some of them electioneered for some of their friends who were candidates.

THAT large public which cherishes a strong personal interest in anything and all things relating to Horace Greeley or his children, will recognize with pleasure the honorable impulse which leads Cornelius J. Vanderbilt to pay to the daughters the debt which he owed to the father. The debt was contracted under circumstances giving it a special claim upon Vanderbilt's sense of right, and it is pleasant to note his declaration that, now that he is placed in a position to discharge the obligation, he acts, in doing so, "from a long settled purpose and "without suggestions from any quarter."

SENATOR WALLACE is hereafter to conduct the investigations of the Select Committee to inquire into alleged frauds in the late elections. The committee visited Philadelphia last week and inquired into the appointment and pay of Deputy Marshals, but did not discover anything either startling or crooked. About the largest grain of comfort which they found was the opinion of Marshal Kern to the effect that the employment of deputies was not as nearly necessary as is claimed by some persons. It was in proof that several of the Supervisors had committed the unpardonable Democratic sin of drinking freely, and it was also shown that some of them had actually electioneered for Republican candidates. After all this, who will say the law providing for the appointment of such officers should not be repealed?

HARRISBURG LETTER.

APRIL 7, 1879.

DEAR MINER:—The Riot Losses bill met with a serious set back on Thursday last, the House by a vote of 93 in favor to 103 against, defeating Speaker Long's amendment, offered at one of the sessions early in the week. The amendments proposed by the Speaker provided that no claim should be paid under the bill until the Supreme court had decided that the act was constitutional, that the act should be null and void whenever a tax was put on real estate, named Messrs. Grow, Buckalew, Attorney General Palmer and two disinterested persons to be named by the Governor to act as Commissioners under the bill and reduced the amount to be paid to $3,000,000 instead of four million which the original bill called for. This, certainly, would be much more satisfactory to the people of the State, and to their representatives who are battling the project in whatever form it presents itself, than the original bill, and yet this proposition lacked nine votes of enough to carry it in as full a house as is seldom ever convened. It does not seem possible that the original bill, or anything resembling it, can be passed by this House, yet more astonishing changes have taken place within a few days in the passage of bills, in former Legislatures, governed, without doubt, by corrupt influences. Such may be the history of this bill, and the action upon it the present week is looked forward to with much interest. Mr. Hewitt will press his amendment, which is first in order when the bill comes up for consideration to-morrow. It provides for the appointment of a commission whose duty it will be to test the constitutionality of the legislation so far as to ascertain where the liability rests. If upon the State, then it will be the duty of the commission to ascertain the actual amount of damages and by whom sustained, and report to the next Legislature. It is pretty generally believed that the bill, if it becomes a law, will embrace, substantially, the features of Hewitt's amendment, and certainly such legislation would be unobjectionable.

Those representatives who live in the southern border counties voted solidly with the friends of the Riot Losses bill, expecting, of course, a return of the compliment, when the bill they are interested in comes up for consideration. The border counties are asking that the State assume and pay the losses incurred by the citizens of those counties during the war, in the destruction of property caused by the invasion of the Rebel armies or raiders. This bill is an old acquaintance, having been before the Legislature almost continuously since the close of the war. It has never been able to secure much strength for the simple reason that it is a claim which should be paid by the General Government and not by the State. It will not become a law at this session.

The Judicial Salary bill fell for want of a constitutional vote on Thursday last. It requires 26 votes to pass a bill in the Senate, this bill receiving only 19. Three of the friends of the bill voted against it, for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, which motion will probably be made to-morrow, but it is very doubtful whether enough votes can be secured to pass it. Every Senator who is in favor of high salaries together with those who are opposed to the bill because of the salaries named in it, believing some of them to be lower than they ought to be, will vote against it. The result will be that the Judges will be paid the next two years the salaries they have been recently paid, and the mandates of the Constitution will remain ignored. Mr. Seymour, our Senator, has made an earnest effort to secure the passage of this bill, and has displayed marked ability in his advocacy of it. He, with all the ablest lawyers of the body, have advocated the bill as it now stands, the salaries being those given in my letter last week.

A charter for a Gas Company will be issued to-day to Avery, McDougal & Co., of Bradford. A spirited contest has been going on between this company and another known as the Bradford Gas Co., but the Governor, after giving due deliberation to the claims of the two companies, decided to grant the charter to the company which is now furnishing the city with gas for lighting and heating purposes.

Messrs. H. F. Barbour and S. W. Smith have been visiting Harrisburg this week. The business of the latter was to ascertain if a sentence could be commuted before it was pronounced. What the former's business was, it is hard finding out. He flitted into the Senate Chamber one morning, soon after vanished, and has not been seen since. Whether he is in the Insane Asylum, at the bottom of the Susquehanna, or in Washington, is a serious question in the mind of L. R.

THE New York *Sun* declares that Gen. Grant is making a tour of the world for the purpose of inspecting and studying monarchical institutions, with a view to the overthrow of the Republic and establishing himself as Emperor of the United States. This is important news, and no other paper in the United States had the information. The *Sun* is a Tilden organ. It realizes that the loyal people of the nation are seriously thinking of having themselves represented in the Presidential chair by a patriotic, firm, discreet Union soldier, as an offset to the numerous Rebel Brigadier Generals which the Confederate-Democracy have just placed in power at Washington, and General Grant seems to fill the bill as the man who would be equal to any emergency which the revolutionary Democracy could create in the affairs of government. It is not the dim spectre of an empire, with Grant at its head, founded upon the ruins of the Republic, that affrights the *Sun*, but it is the knowledge of the fact that the people are getting ready to declare, through the ballot-box, that the principles for which three hundred thousand boys in blue died and millions of money were expended, shall govern in the administration of the affairs of the nation; that the "solid South," aided by its allies in the North, imbued with the same ideas and spirit of intolerance and opposition to freedom of speech, purity of elections, and the right of all men to protection in person and property under the law, shall not control the government they attempted to destroy, that alarms the *Sun* and the Confederate-Democracy. Hence their frantic efforts to alarm the people by the absurd, nonsensical idea that General Grant is inimical to Republican government. The people will not "scare."

THE APRIL CRISIS SAFELY PASSED.

The debt statement of April 1, with the accompanying account of assets and liabilities, must go far to remove any apprehension of disturbance in money matters. It has been feared (1) that the coin in the Treasury would be gradually exhausted after resumption, in consequence of the nearly complete cessation of coin payments for duties; (2) that the increase of silver and decrease of gold in the Treasury would presently involve difficulty; and (3) that the enormous payments to be made for four per cent. bonds would exhaust the supply of money available for commercial needs. That there is no ground for either fear, a comparison of the condition of the Treasury on the day of resumption and at the date of the last two monthly statements shows clearly. First, as to the coin account; it appears that the coin certificates *not in the Treasury* have diminished in amount by over $5,000,000 since January 1, so that more coin in the Treasury to that extent is free for other uses. The increase in actual gold coin, not covered by outstanding certificates, is shown to have been about $3,000,000 during the three months which have elapsed since the redemption of notes began. It may be supposed that this increase is counterbalanced by that of coin demands against the Treasury, but this is not true. Deducting from the amount of called bonds and interest due and unpaid, at each statement, the aggregate of United States bonds in the Treasury, of registered and unclaimed interest paid, and of quarterly interest checks and coupons paid, the balance of coin claims at each date was $10,103,989 35 January 1, and $11,108,625 64 April 1, so that there has been an actual increase of about $2,000,000 in the amount of gold coin and bullion entirely free from all coin claims. This increase has taken place, moreover, notwithstanding an accumulation of over $2,000,000 each month in the amount of silver on hand. The statement shows that the increase in the stock of idle silver in the Treasury has been $6,280,000 in three months. Practically the Treasury has utterly failed, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts, to get any of the newly coined silver into circulation. For all financial purposes, the Treasury might just as well be obliged by law to buy each month, and pile up in Treasury vaults, $2,000,000 of pig iron, cordwood, or bar soap.

During the past month the Treasury has redeemed $50,680,500 of six per cent. bonds, and issued $42,500,000 of new four per cents. The debt statement shows, and it is well known, that this enormous exchange has been effected without any inconvenience to the public. The amount of currency in the Treasury, not covered by currency certificates, has increased during the month from $35,975,231 65 to $42,225,677 44, and this fact corresponds with the statement made that payments for the four per cent. bonds issued during the month were made about $5,000,000 in cash and the balance in called bonds. But the Treasury has now given notice that it will redeem at once any bonds embraced in the seventy-seventh to the eighty-third calls inclusive, paying interest to the date of redemption to ordinary holders, and allowing to subscribers for the four per cent. loan interest to the date of the maturity of the calls. This arrangement will quickly bring in another large proportion of the bonds for which calls mature in April and, with the very judicious methods adopted for facilitating exchanges, will doubtless prevent any further drafts upon the supply of currency outstanding, during the progress of settlement for the heavy subscriptions made in January and February. In effect, the Treasury will not call in money for four per cents. until it has previously paid out at least as large an amount for six per cents; and by this procedure it is easy to see that disturbance of the money market can be entirely avoided. Abundant proof of the effect of these precautions is given in the fact that subscriptions to the four per cent. loan again rose to over $8,000,000 on the 3d.

No other important changes appear in the debt statement—for the decrease of $32,905,003 in the deposits of the Treasury in National banks only indicates a transfer of certain bonds from the ownership of the banks to that of the Treasury. The net increase of indebtedness during the month was due in part to the extravagant appropriations by Congress; but Mr. Sherman properly suggests that, if Congress appropriates more money than the Treasury has available, without reducing its redemption fund, the remedy will be found in a refusal to spend the money. It will not be easy to bankrupt the Treasury as long as the present Administration retains the charge of expenditures.—*Tribune.*

General Porter Exonerated.

A Washing dispatch of the 3d says the military board appointed to review the case of Fitz John Porter has made a long report completely exonerating Porter and restoring him to his old place in the army; such restoration to take effect from the date of dismissal. The report says: "Porter was condemned for not having taken part in his own battle. We believe not one among all the gallant soldiers on that bloody field was less deserving of such condemnation than he, but the indiscreet and unkind terms in which Porter expressed his distrust of the capacity of his superior commander cannot be defended, and to that indiscretion was due, in a great measure, the misrepresentation of both his motives and conduct and his consequent condemnation." The report is signed by Major General Schofield, Brig. General Terry and Major General Getty.

IT was hoped that with the defeat of Mrs. Oliver her case would be buried in oblivion, and that Senators and others would hereafter be exempt from the assaults of such women. It is now reported that the wily widow has instructed her counsel to move for a new trial, and exceptions will be filed as soon as possible. It is hardly probable that the motion will be granted, but Mrs. Oliver belongs to Agnes Jenks school of females who are always on the alert and never give up as long as there is any hope of accomplishing their ends. In the meantime it is reported that General Cameron threatens to bring suit against her for perjury and forgery, and if she is not careful she may land in the penitentiary. He is determined to bring the business of blackmailing in Washington to an end, by making an example of one of the band.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Some of its Attractions—The Mountains and Streams and Beauties that call forth the admiration of Strangers—The Improvements.

The State of Pennsylvania contains about 43,000 square miles, and in 1877 was estimated to have 3,941,000 population—a density of 76.56 to the square mile. The increase of population in the last decade was 21.19 per cent., and the ratio of mortality but 1.49 per cent. The surface of the State includes all physical varieties from the level to the mountainous. The Delaware is navigable for ships to Philadelphia and for steamboats beyond, and the Allegheny, the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, with Lake Erie at the west, increase the maritime capacities of the State, and make ship and steamship building a matter of concern and value, while creating interior water transportation.

CANALS AND RAILROADS.

There are more than 800 miles of canal and 9,000 of rail running in all directions, and employed in transporting 16,000,000 tons of anthracite and 8,000,000 bituminous coals, more than 1,000,000 tons of iron and almost 2,000,000 gallons of petroleum, to which stone, marble, slate, brick, zinc, nickel and copper add $76,000,000 of products alone annually. Agriculture adds more than $115,000,000 annually in its product of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, hay, tobacco and buckwheat and in dairy produce second only to that of New York. The live stock is of as much value as the agricultural product. In manufactures Pennsylvania leads every other State in its product of fifty-two different kinds; including some varieties of cotton goods, glass, iron, leather, lumber, machinery, refined sugar, paints, paper, boots and shoes, cars, furniture, hosiery, lime, soap, worsted goods, etc., and has an enviable rate in many in which it does not excel.

BANKING CAPITAL.

The banking capital exceeds $50,000,000. No State has more or better charitable institutions; in none is there a better educational provision; in none are the laws more equal and just. The State debt is being rapidly reduced under a moderate taxation. All forms of worship are tolerated and freely exercised, and growing. The climate is intermediate—between the extreme cold of the north and the enervating heat of the south—and provided by internal and external commerce, with opportunities for sale and purchase, the whole State is as prosperous as any, and growing with as much vigor in new and in established industries as rapidly as any. With such a situation between the north and south—between the Atlantic and the west; with a population so great, intelligent and growing; with such health, intelligence, climate, resources and incentives; with such capital and traditions, the State must continue to grow.

HELPS OUR PROSPERITY.

All the growth elsewhere helps that here, because it creates new demands and markets for products, some of which are finding such European demand that, wholly aside from our grain, and meats, and textile products, and minor manufactures, our iron is now shipped abroad, our coal is sent to Europe, our petroleum finds vent over all the world, our locomotives and stoves go in our own ships as far as our petroleum. Thus, whatever the gain of the south, the north or the west, it all helps our prosperity, and Pennsylvania demands more capital and more labor in proportion as the product is improved in other States.

THE Binghampton *Democrat*, referring to the proposed exhumation of the remains of Col. Walton Dwight by some of the Insurance Companies, makes the following remarks: "We have learned that at the instigation of some of the insurance companies, application has been made to Coroner Richards to empanel a jury and exhume the body of Col. Dwight for further examination, under some pretext or other. This application is based upon the affidavit of a physician in St. Lawrence county and another of an agent of one of the companies, residing at Albany. These affidavits, however, make no charge of foul play or anything else, only that the *post mortem* appearances as revealed at the autopsy last November does not account for his death. Coroner Richards, much to his credit, has declined to take action in the matter, believing, as we understand, that there is no real ground upon which so outrageous a measure could be justified. We honor him for it. We are well informed that nothing connected with the cause of death could be learned from a second autopsy."

NEW YORK is in a fever of political excitement. The stalwart democracy have resolved to invite ex-Governor Seymour to be defeated as their candidate for the next gubernatorial election. A committee, Messrs. Belmont, Dorsheimer, Church, Schell, Ward, Comstock and Sturges have been appointed to call upon his family physician and urge his consent to let the ex-Governor run. The sage on being interviewed by unofficial parties, declared that he could not accept under any consideration, and that he was unable to be encumbered with the duties of chief-executive. This is taken as a favorable omen, for it is well known that whenever he intends to accept a nomination he always declines it first. When the committee call upon the doctor to urge him to consent to let the venerable Democrat run once more, he will doubtless object, but a way will be found to induce him to relax, and the result will be an interview in which he will discover that the health of his distinguished patient will not interfere with him running for office again.

Another Call for Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the balance of the 5-20s of 1867 on the 4th inst., and on the 5th a call was issued for the whole of the 5-20s of 1868. This will close the whole of the series of 5-20 bonds. The two calls amount to the sum of $50,505,700. The aggregate calls, including those since January 1st, amount to $[illegible], making an annual saving of interest of $[illegible]. No further subscriptions [illegible] will be received for the four per cent. bonds, except for the ten dollar certificates, until further notice.

Alarmed at the extent of the voluntary emigration from the South of the colored population, the press of parts of Louisiana and Mississippi are discussing the [illegible] proposition of enacting a law which shall [illegible] railroad and steamship companies from carrying over a certain number of colored people in any one trip, placing the number at such low figures as, it is believed, will wholly, in time, put an end to the exodus. The statesmanship of this proposition is in keeping with the hoodlum legislation to deter Chinese immigration, and comes with a good grace from the leaders of the Democratic party. It does nothing more, and under no circumstances can it do more than still further excite the aversion of the colored population of the South for that malevolent and mischief-making white element in the same locality which has so long oppressed and brutalized them. In the majority, with largely predominating numbers in every election district in the Southern States, colored men find themselves without representation in Congress, a fact which reveals their true condition and association with the white portion of the people there. Now, rather than have any conflicts to change this; rather than have any collisions to alter much that oppresses and affronts them, the colored people of the South have resolved to leave that region, and seek other fields of industry and the employment of their political and personal, social and domestic rights. It is a movement which the Southern people never anticipated, and now that it has begun, they fly to means of counteracting equally as absurd and impractical as the causes which have impelled it. The proposition to restrict railroad or steamboat companies from carrying over a fixed number of colored people in lesser proportion than the whites enjoying such means of conveyance, is simply ridiculous. No such law discriminating against colored men would hold force in any court. Let the South learn more wisdom, and protect its interest by the recognition of the rights of men, not by their restriction. We rejoice that the colored people have been inspired to act as they are doing in this matter, as the lesson inculcated in what the whites of the South, who have learned nothing by their failure in rebellion, needed to have brought home to them.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Sketch of Robert J. Burdette.

Mr. Burdette is thirty-six years old, short in stature, easy in manner and affable in conversation. He has a low, broad forehead, a black moustache, entirely too small to have suggested the subject of his lecture, although it has a character of its own, and that it is of irregular growth and gives his mouth a coquetish look; a rounded chin and a pair of far-apart, deep-set black eyes, that twinkle and shine and give expression to the fact that he enjoys fun as much as anybody. It is natural for him to be funny. In speaking of the most commonplace things he expresses himself in the most humorous way. He says: "I don't try to be funny. I have an idea occasionally, and when I get it loose people laugh. Then I review the remark and shake it out to find fun. My perception of a joke is not hung on a hair trigger." This he said in the course of an interview accorded some newspaper people at his parlor in the La Pierre House. "You see," he went on, "I don't know how I do say things people think funny, and sometimes I am in a state of mind bordering on insanity to know why people think they are so. I certainly had no school except the wide world from which to learn the lesson of fun, and, now I come to think of it, perhaps the page was the most instructive that could have been placed before me."

In answer to a question amounting to what and who are you, independent of being a humorist, the clever Burdette related that he was born thirty-six years ago, in Greene county, Pennsylvania, and at the inexperienced age of seven months had gone West, to grow up with the country.

"Nine years ago I found myself a proof-reader on the Peoria *Transcript*. Previous to that I had received the education that Peoria high schools treat young people to. After awhile I started a paper of my own—the Peoria *Review*. I ran it two years. It was a comforting sort of a paper. It brought me a few cares but no uncertainty. I knew every Monday morning that on the next Saturday night I would not have enough money to pay the hands. During my career as editor of that wretched sheet it never disappointed me in that particular—not once. Finally the Sheriff took me into partnership, and there was a glorious increase of activity. He was an enterprising man, very. He realized more in an hour than I had done in two years. Presently the partnership dissolved, and I look around for something to do. I thought I would try to get on the Burlington *Hawkeye*. It was a sober, staid old paper, financially solid. I was young and active. Thought I, 'I think I can do that paper good. If I can get on the staff I am sure it will do me good.' Well I was thinking of going over there when one day its manager, Mr. Wheeler, came to see me and offered me the position of city editor and reporter. Well, if I live ten thousand years it will not be a long enough time for me to be sufficiently thankful that I accepted the offer, and beside that I am very proud of the fact that they sent for me. It gave me an independence of personal satisfaction that I have never recovered from. I suppose now that I have as good a newspaper position as anybody in the world. I do as I please, go away from town whenever I want to and write whatever I feel like writing about. The *Hawkeye* demands one thing, however—a column a day, which I usually write on the train. It is easier to do it there than anywhere else. A man with his eyes open can't travel a mile without finding a subject."—*Phila. Times.*

LODGES OF FREE MASONS.—The following statistics of the number of lodges of Free Masons which existed at the end of last year will be read with interest: In Germany there were 342 lodges; in Switzerland, 33; Hungary, 44; Roumania, 11; Servia, 1; England and Wales, 1,187; Scotland, 337; Ireland, 339; Italy, [illegible]; Malta, [illegible]; Holland and Luxemburg, [illegible]; Belgium, [illegible]; Denmark, [illegible]; Sweden and Norway, [illegible] [illegible] Coast of Africa, 11; African islands, 25, the Cape, 63; Arabia (Aden), 1; India, [illegible]; Indian islands, 10; China, 13; Japan, 3; Australian islands, 4; Australia, 229; New Zealand, 84; United States, 9,894; Canada, [illegible]; Cuba, [illegible]; Hayti, [illegible]; West India islands, 65; Mexico, 13; Brazil, [illegible]; other states in South America, 179—a total of about 13,000 lodges. The number of Free Masons is about six millions.

The Physical Paradox.

It has been said that "the blood is the source of life." It is as truly the source of disease and death. No life, that is to say, no healthy tissue can be generated from impure blood, no organ of the body can normally perform its functions when supplied with impure blood. The fluid that should carry life and health to every part, carries only weakness and disease. Blood is the source of life, only when it is *pure*. If it has become diseased, it must be cleansed by proper medication, else every pulsation of the human heart sends a wave of disease through the system. To cleanse the blood of all impurities, use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the most effectual alterative, tonic, and cathartic remedies yet discovered. *They are especially efficient in scrofulous diseases.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Stage Line.

Notice is hereby given that on and after April 8th, 1879, the undersigned will run a stage for the purpose of carrying passengers to and from FARMERS VALLEY TO BROWNSBURG.

Good conveyance and reasonable charges.
8tf A. E. TUBBS, Prop'r.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-49 y1

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.
(Successors to J L Guiteau & Co.)
Manufacturers of and Wholesale sellers in
Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.
WARREN ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs;" also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.
OFFICE 280 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY.
W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING
15-30 y1

IMPORTANT.

The Meriden Purchasing Co.,
West Meriden, Conn.,

Have issued a most valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the

Celebrated Factories of Meriden,

Consisting of every conceivable pattern of

Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors,

The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.

Persons desiring Standard Articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from

The Meriden Purchasing CO.,
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ENGRAVERS

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FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.

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Jas. N. Matthews } *Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren*
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The World's Standard

FAIRBANK'S

SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for

Miles' Alarm Money Drawer

AND

Oscillating Pump Companys' Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

216 Main Street, Buffalo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Have Just Received an Elegant Line of

SPRING GOODS

Which they are Offering at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Their New Stock Embraces an Unusually Fine Line of

Men & Boys' Clothing

AND

Prints & Dress Goods

That cannot fail to please. Also a large assortment of

MUSLINS & SHEETINGS.

Their Shelves are Loaded with

UNUSUALLY FINE STOCK

And their patrons and friends are invited to

CALL AND INSPECT.

SAVE MONEY
By Trading at the
CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

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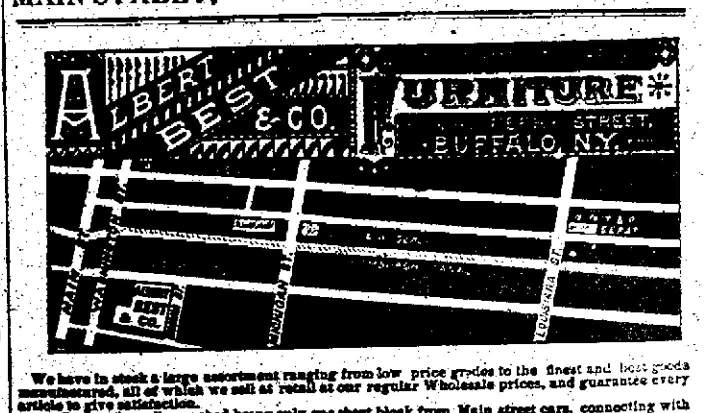
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We have in stock a large assortment ranging from low price grades to the finest and best goods manufactured, all of which we sell at retail at our regular Wholesale prices, and guarantee every article to give satisfaction.

Our Factory is easily reached being only one short block from Main street cars, connecting with all the depots—as shown by the above cut. 15-6t

VIGORENE

THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

WALKER'S SIERRA NEVADA
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The Best Family Medicine on Earth.

$100 IN GOLD

to any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, providing the bones or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.

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is scientifically compounded from Herbs, Roots, Barks and Gums found in California and the West Indies, combining a Tonic, Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic and Sudorific.

Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition. It increases the appetite, assists digestion, and gives firmness and tone to the muscular and circulating system. It stimulates the vital processes to renewed activity, alters, corrects and purifies the fluids, tones the organs and re-establishes their healthy functions.

THE ONLY TRUE REMEDY FOR COLDS.

It is useless to expatiate upon the virtues of this GREAT REMEDY. If you are suffering from [illegible], DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY or NERVOUS DISEASES, or any disorder arising from IMPURE BLOOD, get a bottle of VIGORENE and take it as per directions upon each bottle, in English, German, Spanish and French. One bottle will better convince you of its merits than volumes expressed in printers' ink.

A trial of one bottle insures its adoption in every family, for no Man, Woman or Child can take VIGORENE and remain long sick. It first cleanses the system, then repairs, then builds up. It is curing diseases and establishing health on a permanent, safe and enduring basis.

Put up in large bottles, and is pleasant to take.
Sold by Druggists Generally. Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
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VIGORENE

For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented.

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN

Just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhoea, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
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Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR. }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 14, 1878-tf

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-27 y1

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., April 10, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

E. H. BARD, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Willse, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11 30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport.
Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.
Com'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—S. J. Gifford.
Ass't Burgess.—H. S. Sartwell.
Council.—J. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sasse, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.
Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett, B. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, H. L. Burlingame.
Justices.—G. M Smith, P Ford.
Auditors.—W. Gifford, C. K. Sartwell, A. D. Armstrong.
Poormasters.—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.
Judge of Election.—S. Pattison.
Inspectors.—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.
Assessor.—G. M. Smith.
Assistant Assessors.—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Thursday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Timothy and clover seed at W. D. Gallup's.

—W. D. Gallup has just received a large stock of boots and shoes.

—Adjourned April term of court commences on Monday next, the 14th.

—Dr. Lewis, the dentist, will be at the Wright House on the 21st and remain a week.

—Pierce keeps oysters and clams constantly on hand and will supply all callers this week and next, and perhaps longer.

—Hon. B. D. Hamlin is again at home, after quite an absence. He has been visiting Washington and other points of late.

—The genial Grumbine has moved into his newly purchased house, in Mechanicsburg, and is now monarch of all he surveys.

—Work on the Specht building is progressing finely since the pleasant weather began, and it will soon wear a finished appearance.

—The Central House, Eldred, is to be enlarged to meet the demands of its increasing patronage. "Reub." has made a success of hotel keeping.

—The Smethport schools closed on Tuesday. The pupils were subjected to rigid examinations, which disclosed the fact that the term had been a profitable one for them.

—The past two or three days have shown a spring-like appearance, and it may yet transpire that we do not occupy the extreme northerly part of the frigid zone the entire year.

—The funny man of the Oil City *Derrick* says the festive cockroaches which abide under the velvet carpet in the sanctum of that office, and at odd intervals engage in pedestrian tournaments on the mohogany desks, are called Truth, because when crushed to earth they rise again.

—Prof. Peck, we believe, expects to be ready to open his musical institute in this borough on the 21st. We do not yet fully understand the programme of proceedings laid out, but will probably have something more definite to say in regard to the matter next week.

—George Berry, Esq., of Bradford, has commenced the work of erecting a large three-story building on the site formerly occupied by the old Bradford House. The ground floor will be arranged for store-rooms, the second story for offices, and the third will be used as a hall for the Masonic Lodges. It will be built by contract.

—Warley Gifford dropped in upon us Wednesday. When he entered the door we thought we were booked for a visit from Alexander H. Stephens, but a second glance showed us that the gentleman entering was too small to be Alex. Warley has had a severe sickness as his delicate look plainly indicates.

—The editor is still among friends in Washington.

—In another column A. R. Tubbs announces his intention of running a passenger line from Farmers Valley to Brownsburg, on Cole Creek, for the accommodation of those who wish to go to that new "city." He promises to furnish good conveyances and no doubt will find the venture a pay ing one.

—Notwithstanding the roads are almost impassable, the Tide Water Pipe Line Company do not intend to be impeded in the least in their efforts to push the line forward. As obstacles increase they increase their force. The line must be completed within six weeks and oil flowing through it to Williamsport.—*Gazette and Bulletin.*

—The Elmira *Gazette* chronicles the death of a boy in that city from a singular cause. The lad some days ago, had a new pair of boots, which proved too tight for comfortable wear. They pinched his feet and bruised the skin in some places, producing an erysipelas erruption which developed into a malignant form, and going to the heart produced death.

—The *Reporter* of last week says the Port Allegany cheese factory will be opened on Monday next. The milk of three hundred cows will be sent to the factory this season. Mr. Day, the proprietor of the factory, gets $1.50 per hundred for manufacturing. This includes expenses of salesman and secretary. Mr. T. B. Day is manufacturer, salesman and secretary. About May first he will establish a branch factory at Roulette.

—On Friday last, Conductor Charles Green had a passenger in the person of "Old Abe," the veteran war eagle of Wisconsin. "Old Abe," had a pass and was attended by a keeper. He was on his way from New York to Chicago, stopped over Sunday in Waverly. This eagle went through 37 battles in the late war with the noted 8th Wisconsin Regiment. It is the same eagle which was in Agricultural Hall at the Centennial.—*Owego Times.*

—We would again call the attention of the public to the fact that the entertainment to be given by the Smethport High School will take place in the Academy on Wednesday evening next, to which it is hoped and expected all of the village people who can conveniently will go. The object, of which mention was made in last week's paper, is to procure an organ for the school room, and we doubt not the occasion will bring out the presence and mite of a majority of the interested ones.

—The following is not an extract from a Fourth of July oration, but simply the closing paragraph of an article on the press of the oil regions, in the Titusville *Herald*: "But who is equal to these things? The *true* press makes property more secure everywhere, enterprise more alert, is the ally of the church, the spokesman of the parlor: it is pure enough to touch the lips of a child, or the robes of an angel, and is vigorous enough for a life and death grapple with imps or devils of high degree, in any walk of life, however enshrined in custom or entrenched in power."

—A new paper called the *Blaze* made its appearance on Saturday last, published daily by the Anti-Monopolist Publishing Co., with "Squire A. T. Newel, Managing Director." It is a small publication, but red hot in its opposition to the Standard Company and its workings. It proposes to stand by the producers to the last, and there is no reason why it should not receive in turn the liberal support of that class. We of course wish it success in its war against the monopoly, and see no reason why said monopoly will not be frightened out of its wits after a glance at the make-up of the *Blaze*.

—An exchange says that a curious specimen of the tramp family turned up at Danbury, Conn., last week. When arrested and searched nine pairs of trousers, a dozen waistcoats and an equal number of coats were removed before the searchers came upon the framework of the man himself. These articles of clothing, with the contents of their pockets, weighed some two hundred pounds, and the officers turned out of them rubbish of all sorts in quantity sufficient to fill an ordinary flour barrel. Amid the various bits of old iron, rusty scissors, knives, &c., were found $147 in greenbacks.

—We understand that the reason why the authorities of the B. N. Y. & P. Road discontinued the issue of season passes to the press along the line, was on account of the constant abuse of them by some of the fraternity. This same cause has in the past led other roads to be more circumspect in the issue of passes. The management of the B. N. Y. & P. Road now grant trip passes when requested, and we do not think that any Railroad corporation would designedly refuse *quid pro quo* accommodation to authorized representatives of the press unless for some reasonable and sufficient cause. —*Olean Times.*

—In order that our readers may form some conception of the amount of business done at the Eldred depot, we copy a portion of an article upon the subject which appeared in the *Eagle* of last week: "Last month 10,016,000 were received here, being 1,500,000 pounds more than any previous month, about five-eighths of which went over the K. & E., leaving a balance of nearly 4,000,000 pounds for Eldred. The local freight business for this point has nearly doubled, in the past two months, and is daily increasing. The express and passenger business is also on the increase, and a general rush is looked for with the coming of pleasant weather."

—The County Commissioners have appointed J. P. Marston, Esq., of Warren, superintendent of the building of the new court house at Ridgway. Mr. Marston acted in that capacity during the building of the new court house at Warren. We understand that Mr. Marston has contracted with the commissioners to furnish all plans and specifications and give the building his personal supervision until completed for $1,500. The commissioners have also appointed Mr. Anthony Auman as foreman of the mason work, at a salary of $3 per day. The old court house will be sold at auction. The work of excavating for the foundation will be commenced as soon as the weather and the nature of the ground permits. The buyer of the old court house will have to remove it inside of two weeks from the day of sale.—*St Marys Gazette.*

—Bro. Hughes was in town to-day and of course called in to see us a moment.

—A good missionary field has been discovered in New Mexico. This is the story going the rounds: The introduction of the use of the Bible in administering oaths in New Mexico, where it was never used until Judge Prince went out, has been the occasion of some local humor in the newspapers of the Territory. The Santa Fe papers insist that the Las Vegas sheriff ransacked the town in vain for two days in search of the necessary volume, and finally only succeeded by borrowing one from a convent. The Las Vegas papers say that when the Bible was introduced into the court at Santa Fe, the lawyers seized on it and read it with avidity for some hours, imagining that it was a new Eastern publication, when one of them remembered having heard of the story of Daniel, when he was a small child in Chautauqua county. The Bible Society will please make a note of New Mexico as good missionary ground.

—A Coryville correspondent, has this to say about matters at that place: The Tide-Water Pipe Line Company has one of their boilers—a mammoth one—on the ground in readiness for its bed. It weighs about twelve tons. Mr. Martin, the manager at this place, with four men took it from the car, moving it about twenty rods without one heavy lift, in about four hours. Grade nearly completed for first tank and lumber on the ground for first and second tanks. The grading is superintended by B. M. Sweeney, an efficient grader. The Equitable racks are rebuilt and in readiness for loading oil, though they have no more the name of Equitable, as the Tidewater takes the lead, the two companies having consolidated. The Equitable was the father of this pipe line project, but the child, Tide-water, being more persuasive and energetic took the palm. Yet with all its energy it meets with opposition at every turn. If success attends them it will be one of the largest pipe lines for carrying oil that has been projected. Coryville at the present bids fair to be a lively place the coming summer.

Dentistry.

Dr. Lewis will be at the Wright House in Smethport on Monday, April 21, and remain during the week. Those wishing his dental services will please call at his room.

Oysters and Clams.

Pierce, over Wendel's store, will be glad to serve all who wish a lunch next week, of any kind and variety. Fresh oysters and clams in the shell will be served in good style and on short notice. People who come to court will do well to remember that no better place to procure a lunch can be found anywhere.

Fire in Hornellsville.

The Hornellsville correspondent of the Elmira *Free Press* writes to that paper that a fire broke out shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday morning in the laundry of Joe Kiser on Cass street, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings of the block, totally destroying Wm. Harris' art gallery and box factory, Mike Bertran's saloon, Kiser and Penston's laundry and Nevin's shoe shop. Mrs. Wiley occupied rooms in the second story. The building with their contents were nearly all destroyed. The buildings were located only about half a square from the Loan Exhibition, and some anxiety was felt for a short time.

Deliberate Suicide.

The Elmira *Advertiser* of last week says that the Lehigh Valley passenger train No. 12, which leaves Elmira in the afternoon, killed a man two miles east of Wellsburg. He ran out of a small shanty on the side of the track just as the train was approaching and deliberately threw himself down on the rails ahead of the train. He had evidently been waiting for the train to come. He was cut all to pieces. His head, one arm and one leg were cut off. It was a deliberate and desperate suicide. His name was John R. Tracey, and he had a furlough in his pocket from the Soldiers' Home at Bath. It was the worst sight our reporter ever saw, about half the head was gone and the rest of it was clear off the body. His motive has not yet been ascertained.

Bradford a City.

On Tuesday Bradford became a city, and her first Mayor, Mr. James Broder, was inducted into office with the usual formalities, his "inaugural" being just what might have been expected—brief and full of sense and sensible suggestions. Bradford deserves the honor, and greatly needs the power, of a city organization in the direction of affairs. It is a city of magic growth. A few years ago there was only a hamlet of two or three hundred people. Three or four years ago, however, the discovery of oil in McKean county invited and attracted all sorts of people, who settled principally at Bradford, which has acquired a population of some twelve thousand, with all the modern improvements, first-class hotels, numberless newspapers, an oil exchange, theatres, churches and schools, and the usual number of criminals and thieves who always flock to suddenly-built-up places. The new developments which are constantly being made in different parts of the county are having the effect of absorbing about all the life of the older districts, which are going into decay, while Bradford and its surrounding territory thrives. The large number of people who continue to pour into this county, with the intention of operating, is surprising, and indicates a growth and prosperity pleasant to contemplate.

School Report—Month ending April 8.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

The following is the percentage of recitations during third month of school, ending April 8, 1879:

Levi Tubbs, 99; Rena Richmond, 99; Phemia Toulvin, 99; May Mason, 98 (15); Lulla King, 98 (15); Harry Wagoner, 99; Willie DeGarmo, 98; Jennie Haskill, 99; Ella Freeman, 99; Ella Wright, 99 (16); Genie Hamlin, 98 (10); Eva Bush, 99 (15); Mary Mullin 99 (6); Sarah McNulty, 99 (12); Clayton Backus 99 (9); Alfred Kidder, 99 (21); Ned Keefe, 99 (3); Flora Burlingame, 98 (9); Minnie Tubbs, 99 (21); L. Forsyth, 99; Arthur Lyman, 99 (15); Lida Wagoner, 98 (4); Neva Eaton, 99; Ina Bush, 99 (6); Anna McNulty, 99 (22); [illegible] (15); [illegible]; Lillie Fullmore, 99; Minnie Turrel, 99; Chas. Goodrich, 99 (18); Jas. Mullin, 99 (9); John Goodrich, 99 (19); Mary Wood, 99 (6); George Backus, 99 (12); Renora Tubbs, 99; Clara Fairbanks, 99; Carlton Sprague, 99; Burt Ferren, 99; Walter Burlingame, 99 (21); Frank White, 99 (21); Clifford Burlingame, 99 (21); Charles Odell, 99.

100 percent shows perfect recitations. The figures in parenthesis denote absence from recitation.

EMMA L. BACKUS, Teacher.

Oil Notes from [illegible]

The New York parties who at the time owned the Bradford well, [illegible] of the [illegible] oil in the [illegible]. The old well [illegible] quantities, [illegible] that locality, but it has been a subject of [illegible] and the territory has not been made thoroughly tested. It is thought the new well will be sunk on Col. Wilcox's farm, north of the Marvin creek road.

The well on the Jabez Gallup farm has been abandoned and pronounced a dry hole, we understand. We hear of nothing new from the two wells further up Marvin creek.

The Duke & Harrison Hamlin's, about eighty rods east of Painter Brothers' well, was struck on the night of the 7th and made one flow. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day 1800 feet of oil was shown to be in the well.

It seems that the new town on Cole Creek is having a harder time finding a name than offering up inducements to the moving mass of humanity which is flocking to the romantic banks of that little stream in search of gain. The first idea was to name it Gobbler City, then Brattstown, after that Emersonboro', Brownsville, Brownsburg, and at last accounts Brownsport. What name will be finally adopted we do not know, nor care so long as the development proves important enough to affect favorably the interests of the people of that region who have so long struggled almost against hope for the means of an honest livelihood.

Although at this writing we are not able to give anything new regarding the Geary well, it has shown sufficient evidence of capacity to convince the seekers of the oleaginous fluid that only tools, perseverance and money are required to open up a very rich territory. This well is to be torpedoed at once when something definite regarding it will be known.

Rigs by the score are going up along the creek, and leases for drilling and building are in great demand, and many purchases are reported. It is said the lowest price for a lease around the Geary well is $125 and an eighth royalty, or $250 in fee. The new buildings in process of erection are named in this order by the Bradford *Era*, though several parties in and about Smethport have perfected preliminary arrangements for building at once, and doubtless persons from many other localities are doing the same thing. A town is assured whether it will bear a name or not. But "what's in a name," anyhow:

E. A. Packard & Co., of Rixford, on the northwest corner of Main and Walter streets, are putting up a two story building which will be occupied as an oil well supply store.

Thomas Hill, of Eldred, on the opposite or northeast corner, has purchased Brown's old carpenter shop and is making extensive alterations throughout.—Already he has a lunch counter and bar in full running order. He has dubbed it the Bennett House.

D. M. Davis, on the southwest corner of Main and Walter streets, is building a boarding house.

G. W. Strong, from Eldred, is hauling lumber upon the lot on the southwest corner of Main and Walter streets for a flour and feed store.

Just east of the Bennett House, Z. T. Weaver, also from Eldred, has a small shanty up, and is dispensing food and drink to all who pay for these luxuries.

C. T. Thompson, of Sawyer city, comes next and has a two-story building under way. When finished he will reside in the second story, and run a boarder retreat in the lower part.

The well known Charlie Topliffe has a small hut-10x12 feet, which was built in half an hour, where drinks and most anything in the eating line from a bologna sausage to a cracker can be had.—Over the bar is a rude sign: "Root beer, sold here by the bold privateer," another: "Commissary at the sutler's tent, 10 cents." Charlie is doing a thriving business and has a two story house, 25x32 feet, now in process of erection.

Alf. King, formerly of Eldred, has purchased the Geary barn, and has made extensive repairs throughout. The outside has been whitewashed, and it presents an appearance which rivals them all. The White House would be a suggestive name to the new hotel.

East of the White House a gentleman from Tarport has nearly completed a building for a grocery store.

Teams are constantly arriving with goods of all descriptions, and ere a month has gone by a red hot oil town will be the result.

Something about Bradford.

The *Era* of last Saturday has this to say of Bradford's history: Ten years ago Bradford was a village of about four hundred souls and no persons bothered themselves about oil and such things. Twenty-five years ago Bradford was embraced in about a half dozen rather rude log dwellings, and the ferocious bear, slimy serpent, and fleet-footed deer roamed the Tuna Valley almost at their own sweet pleasure. In those days there was a "milllick" on the spot now occupied by the Tuna Valley House in this city. Old settlers would conceal themselves in the underbrush near by and shoot one or more fat deer before breakfast. On one occasion an old resident declares he saw on the side of the old, gray hill north of the Tuna creek, a troop of twenty-six deer browsing in undisturbed contentment. Within four years, however, the change has been almost magical. Tuesday next Bradford will stand up and be baptized as "the city of," with all the importance consequent thereto and a population of almost 12,000 persons to back up her purple and urbane dignity.

Cole Creek.

The Bradford *Era* has this to say about operations on Cole Creek up to the beginning of this week: Sumner, Pratt & Filkins, on the Geary farm, were down 1,470 feet Friday, and through the sand. Forty feet of oil bearing rock was found and the hole has filled up 1,500 feet. A pocket will be drilled before torpedoing.

Sawyer & Boile finished drilling their well on the Rew farm Friday at a depth of 1,735 feet. Sixty feet of sand was found with a very little slate mixed with it. It was their intention to draw the tools Saturday and tube the well.

Marcus Wall, who has a lease on the Emerson farm, set a man to work Friday grading for a rig, when Mr. Emerson, assisted by his son, grabbed the tools and threw them off the farm, at the same time assaulting the workman. Mr. Wall at once swore out three warrants against the two. They were arrested [illegible] in Bradford. Saturday afternoon Emerson and his son were brought before Squire Wood, who [illegible] by [illegible].

Shameful Treatment.

The most revolting case of inhumanity that has ever been brought to the notice of the people in this vicinity was brought [illegible] of [illegible] an aged father by [illegible] son's wife. The old gentleman is now in his 85th year, and of course is childish and troublesome, and sometimes quite saucy. When these "spells" come on, the daughter-in-law, (who by the way is a stout, healthy woman) in hopes of bringing the old gentleman into submission, we are informed, picks up the mop-stick, stove wood, poker, ect., and batters the old man over the head, blacking his eyes, and raising cain in general. The old man was a soldier and served through the war of 1812, and in some of its worst scenes, and now draws a pension of $96 per year. Out of humanity for the old man, one of our kind-hearted citizens had a warrant issued and the ungrateful daughter was brought before his Honor and tried and by disclosing things of the past, it was ascertained that the old man has suffered, in 12 years gone by, from the hands of his inhuman daughter, and his Honor held the woman to bail in the sum of $200 for her appearance at court, where it is hoped, in justice and mercy to the old man, she will be punished in such a manner that will ensure comfort, peace and happiness to him during his short stay on this side of the grave. Let this be a warning to others, that they may know that the law protects the feeble, infirm and aged from the brutal assaults of others.—*Eldred Eagle.*

A Horrible Deed.

One of the most horrible deeds ever committed in Williamsport, was perpetrated on last Saturday night. About nine o'clock, as Clara Henninger, a child of eight years, was passing up Third street, on an errand, she was suddenly seized by a man and pulled into an alley, where he told her he would kill her if she made any outcry. He then took her through a number of alleys to the river bank, where he cruelly maltreated her. She attempted to give an alarm, but he ran two fingers down her throat, and said he would murder her and throw her into the river if she did not keep quiet. She became unconscious, and remembered nothing which happened until she awoke and made her way home. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and the physicians pronounced her condition very critical, with the chances against her getting well. A man named Paul was arrested for the deed on Sunday, but a saloon keeper offered evidence which proved an *alibi*. So Paul was released; but on Monday evening he was again arrested, and held for a hearing. On Tuesday, Paul proved positively where he was on Saturday night, and was again discharged.—*Muncy Luminary of the 4.*

Northern Oil News.

The striking of the wells on Kinzua has caused active operations on the large tract of undeveloped land owned and leased by the P. C. L. & P. Co., and that company has several wells going down to test the territory.

The Bonanza Oil Co., are preparing to sink another well on the Bingham lands.

Near the mouth of Kinzua creek, three-quarters of a mile northeast of the Kinzua village, a test hole is going down. This is owned by Van Scoy, Scownen & Co.

Test wells are also going down on a large area of untested territory east of Big Shanty. The wells about this section are only fair producers.

A test well is going down on Wildcat run.

From the number of wells going down in the lower portion of the Bradford region at present, it is certain that this end of the territory will be pretty well tested before the Summer opens, and it will be known whether there are dry streaks or a large and productive field.—*Derrick.*

How to Support a Home Paper.

The support, says the N. Y. *Observer*, is rendered by prompt remittance of the trifling sum that each one owes; which trifle makes the paper what it is. Some of our best friends forget or neglect this little matter on the mistaken plea that one among so many will make no difference. It just makes the difference between strength and weakness, between a live growing, instructive, entertaining sheet, and, and—one of the other sort. If you would have the best family paper that is made you must pay for it. It costs you less than half a cent a day, and the more the shame and the sin if you do not give yourself and family the good of it.

Valuable Remedy for a Painful Disease.

Parmelee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved are readily absorbed into the system, healing the diseased and irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price, 50 cents per box; sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist. 20-4t.

Why "We Do it."

We offer you PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND because we *know* it will *cure* you. We are tired of seeing that sad, dispirited air, tired of seeing you suffer so when you have only to use the Compound to find speedy relief. We know that this disease, Dyspepsia, unless cured, may continue for years, embittering your life and leading to an early decline.—Then secure the Compound and be once more restored to life and vigor. Price, $1 per bottle; sample bottle, 15 cents. sold by A. B. Armstrong. 20-4t

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."

That "thing of beauty" is *Hamilton's Cough Balsam* and in every household where *tried*, it has proven itself a thing of "joy" that will last "forever." It has *permanently* cured that beautiful young daughter whom you thought a victim of that disease, *Consumption*. Price per bottle, 50 cents; sample boteles, 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. 20-4t.

"LOWNESS OF THE SPIRITS."

Some keep their spirits up by pouring spirits down, but when the lowness of the spirits arises from indigestion, biliousness, liver complaint or nervous diseases, we know of nothing equal to Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. Use his Cough Honey.

LEGAL.

Take Notice

That A. [illegible] has applied to the Court of the Quarter Sessions of the County of McKean [illegible] for the transfer to him of the license formerly given to William [illegible] and afterwards transferred to [illegible] to keep a hotel in the building known as the Bennett House in Smethport Borough.

Application for Transfer of Wholesale License of B. W. Rice of Eldred to Wm. H. Bradley. Filed March 25, 1879.

JOHN B. BRAWLEY, Clerk.

Public Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to Hon. H. W. Williams, President Judge of the Courts of McKean county, at the next April term of court of said county, for a charter to incorporate the First Methodist Episcopal Church Society of Eldred in said county, as required by act of Assembly.

E. H. MAYO,
Att'y for Applicants.

Eldred, Pa., March 18, 1879. 18-3t.

Notice.

William Cummings vs Charles Pendleton } Common Pleas No. 59 June T. 1874, E. D. No. 176 Feb'y Term, 1879.

Having been appointed auditor to distribute the money arising from the sale on the above writ, I hereby notify all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in the borough of Smethport, Pa., on Friday, April 4, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock p. m. of said day, at which time and place they may be present if they are proper.

18-4t EDWARD McSWEENY.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. HENRY W WILLIAMS, President Judge, and the Hons. W. S. BROWNELL, and F. N. BURNHAM, Associate Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb'y 28, 1879, and to me directed, for holding Orphans' Court, and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 14th day of April, 1879, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, March 24, 1879, and the 103d year of the Independence of the United States of America.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Trial List.

ADJOURNED TERM, COMMENCING APRIL 14, 1879.

Hallam A Snyder and C W Snyder her husband vs. C B Smith and H K Barden.........issue
W J Inniss vs. P A Templeton.........ejectment
Lavina A Hall vs. wm & E McCullough..ej'm't
John J Ridgway vs. F A Arnold, E W Simpson, Leroy Lyman and Thomas King.....ejectment
David DeGolier and wife vs. Emery, Patterson & Co.........ejectment
L H Dolley vs. A Acre and W R wetmore..repl'n
Emeline Curtis by her next friend vs. Jared Curtis.........divorce
S T McDowell & Co., M A Sprague, H P Barbour *et al.* vs. H Hamlin and W Y McCoy..debt
P H Abbott use of Ex'rs of A N Taylor, dec'd, vs Bradford Township.........assumpsit
Jos Post vs. Jas S Book and S C Rhodes..eject'm't
Sullivan E Foster vs. David E and William E Foster.........ejectment
Pauline L Crooker, executrix of the estate of G D H Crooker, dec'd vs L C Blakeslee..eject'm't
Thomas Chattle vs. E T F Valentine.........trespass
W E Rockafeller and David D Porter vs. Book, Book & Lyon.........case
Henry E and Mary E Hazzard for use of Mary A Hazzard vs. Rus and Jeff. Buchanan..ej'm't
John H Holcomb vs. E H Alverd.........ejectment
Granger & Co vs. E V Chadwick.........appeal
Pratt & Co vs. Hutchinson & Morris.........assumpsit
P Petrell & Co vs. P Worsley.........assumpsit
Bradford Oil Co, vs. Wm C Freeman.........covenant
Widow and Heirs-at-Law of Jas F Clark, dec'd, vs. executors, widow, heirs-at-law and devisees of A N Taylor, deceased.........ejectment
George H Lyon vs The Olean, Bradford & Warren Railroad.........case
Emeline Curtis by next friend vs. Jared Curtis.........[e]jectment
J K Stall v- George Byron.........trespass
William W Bronson vs May Cook et al..eject'm't

ARGUMENT LIST.

Dick & Church vs W H Clark.........motion
Walter B Roberts & Edw'd J Bayston.........motion
W P Book et al, vs Z W Fisher et al.........demurrer
R T Hazzard vs Cary & Cary.........motion
In the matter of P H Storms.........com. in lunacy
Use of John Norris vs O S Gould.........motion
W A Huff for use vs John Benner, def't, and John G Alexander and Abram Fulton.....rule
Howe & Cook vs E A Corbett & Co.........motion
J H Mitchell & Co vs Phillips & Borchert..mot'n
B W Baum vs R W Evans.........motion
Farren & Weber vs Max Block.........motion
Jno King et al vs O, B. & W. R'y Co....certiorari
B F Goodrich & Co vs The Bradford boro..motion
C J Lane and James Brown as C J Lane & Co. vs. N. Puzzy.........rule
Howe & Cook vs. G W Hicks.........rule
R F Parson vs. Samuel Hepp.........motion

BUSINESS LOCAL.

"In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Love."

Rather, he should turn his fancy to the thought of how best to cleanse his blood and brace up his enfeebled system for the summer's campaign. He should be using PARMELEE'S GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, the greatest medicine of the age. Price, $1.00 per bottle; sample bottles, 25 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport. 20-4t

"NERVOUS AND BILIOUS."

Nervous and bilious diseases are very prevalent now-days, and cause a great deal of unhappiness, though they may be remedied by taking Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. His Cough Honey cures all coughs and his Golden Relief all pains.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

15-38 eow26t.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup.

☞ A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to Radically Cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by THE WEYBURN MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 388, Rochester, N. Y. 11 6m.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 29 Ann St., N. Y. 16-11 6m

To Consumptives

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, n11-6m 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
v10n11 6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch at the Miner Steam Book and Bland Printing House

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEGETINE

FOR

DROPSY.

I never shall

Forget the first Dose.

PROVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have been a great sufferer from dropsy. I was confined to my house more than a year. Six months of the time I was entirely helpless. I was obliged to have two men help me in and out of bed. I was swollen 15 inches larger than my natural size around my waist. I suffered all a man could and live. I tried all remedies for Dropsy. I had three different doctors. My friends all expected I would die; many nights I was expected to die before morning. At last Vegetine was sent me by a friend. I never shall forget the first dose. I could realize its good effects from day to day; I was getting better. After I had taken some 5 or 6 bottles, I could sleep quite well nights. I began to gain now quite fast. After taking some ten bottles, I could walk from one part of my room to the other. My appetite was good; the dropsy had at this time disappeared. I kept taking the Vegetine until I regained my usual health. I heard of a great many cures by using Vegetine after I got out and was able to attend to my work. I am a carpenter and builder. I will also say it has cured an aunt of my wife's of Neuralgia, who had suffered for more than 20 years. She says she has not had any neuralgia for eight months. I have given it to one of my children for Canker Humor. I have no doubt in my mind it will cure any humor; it is a great cleanser of the blood; it is safe to give a child. I will recommend it to the world. My father is eighty years old, and he says there is nothing like it to give strength and life to an aged person. I can not be too thankful for the use of it. I am, very gratefully,

Yours, JOHN S. NOTTAGE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If Vegetine will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, and suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

I owe my Health

TO YOUR VALUABLE

Vegetine.

NEWPORT, KY., Apr. 29, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Having suffered from a breaking out of *Cankerous Sores* for more than five years, caused by an accident of a fractured bone, which fracture ran into a running sore, and have used every thing I could think of, and nothing helped me until I had taken six bottles of your valuable medicine, which Mr. Miller, the apothecary, recommended very highly. The sixth bottle cured me, and all I can say is, that I owe my health to your valuable Vegetine.

Your most obedient servant,
ALBERT VON ROEDER.

"It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields; all pains cease; healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

VEGETINE

Cured me when the

DOCTORS FAILED.

CINCINNATI, O., Apr. 30, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I was seriously troubled with *Kidney Complaint* for a long time. I have consulted the best doctors in this city. I have used your VEGETINE for this disease, and it has cured me when the doctors failed to do so.

Yours truly, ERNEST DURIGAN,
Residence, 421 Race Street;
Place of business, 412 Cent. Ave.

VEGETINE

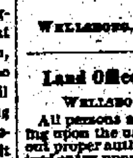
Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

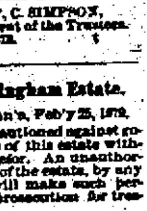
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE



TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.



TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

☞ Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere 15 42-ly

Miscellaneous Cards.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is over

HASKILL & GIFFORD'S STORE.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

WELLSBORO, Dec. 14, 1878.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn'a, Feb'y 25, 1879.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts, or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer, and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence, are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
(v18-n15 tf.) Agent of the Trustees.

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

v14-4l J. McNULTY.

SMETHPORT ACADEMY.

The undersigned will open a Select School on the 28th of April, 1879. The course of instruction will be suited to all classes. A NORMAL CLASS, for the benefit of those who wish to prepare for teaching, will be organized in connection with the school. Tuition per term of ten weeks, for the common branches, [illegible] for each of the higher branches. All desiring to attend will please make application before the opening of the term.

H. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

Smethport, April 3, 1879.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cigars & Tobacco

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell

FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,

at 60 cents per pound

Cigars from $1.50 to $3.50 per hundred.

Havana and Yara Cigars

$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.

Persons wishing to purchase by the box or THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.

A. REILLY, Proprietor.

Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. } 18-n11

NEW MEAT MARKET

AND

General Grocery Store

Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.

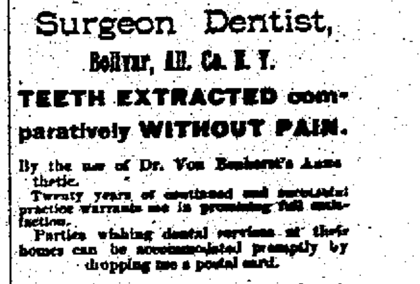
The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.

DRESSED CHICKENS

furnished at any time.

A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.

J. H. SOWERS.



L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Benhorst's Anaesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport May 20th and 21st.

LIVERY

AND

Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA.

PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD,
C. H. WOLTERS. } v18 n8

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $2.00, and for each additional branch $1.00 extra.

B. L. KNAPP,
18-30-tf Sec'y of Board.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

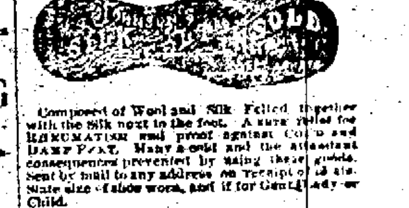
GEO. W. KING.

HAIR DRESSING

By Mrs. Jane Lucas. Any thing in this line will be promptly and carefully attended to.

HAIR JEWELRY.

Miss Sibil Lucas, during her absence, has been instructed by a first-class hair-jeweler of Cortland, N. Y., and is now prepared to make ladies' and gents' hair chains, necklaces, &c. 17-3m.



Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together with the silk next to the foot. A sure relief for RHEUMATISM and proof against Cold and DAMP FEET. Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 50 cts. State size of shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.

Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods.

D. W. JOHNSON,
323 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

16-6-1mo

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information, address Dr. J. FABER & CO., 21 Ann St., N. Y.

Trying to Rob a Humorist.

Robert Burdette, writing from Wabash, Ind., to the Burlington *Hawkeye*, says: I went to a hotel in Peru and took a room with a fire, a lame window curtain, an invalid water pitcher and some other portable articles of furniture in it, and left my baggage carelessly piled up in great stacks around the room. Judge of my dismay, when after leaving the room for a few moments, I returned to discover that a desperate attempt had been made by a party of men, who had evidently been following me for several days, to steal my diamond necklace.—You remember the necklace very well, of course: it is the same one I lectured in last season, and was a present from Khalil Bey, to whom it had descended among the family jewels. It was originally obtained by his grandfather, who was a Buddhist priest, and stole the necklace from the image of Bhundal-up-Ghud, in the hill district, Jabbal-al-Jal. The stones were unusually large and brilliant, and some of them weighed nearly four ounces when killed and dressed. It was valued at $34,000. The robbers, four in number, who had probably seen me wearing it, and had followed me for several days, were masked and effected an entrance into my room by climbing a telegraph pole about two miles down the Wabash track. Thence they "cooned" along the wire until they got into the town, when they got on the roof of the station and descended to the ground, went around behind the hotel, found a ladder probably left there by some accomplices, got on to the roof of the hotel, entered the chimney and worked their way down it into the cellar. It was then easy work to come up the cellar stairs, go into the wash-room and wash their hands and remove their masks and then they came out into the office and asked the clerk the number of my room. Then, the deed was all but accomplished, when by a piece of wonderful good fortune I returned to my room, having been out in the back yard stealing enough wood to make the fire last fifteen minutes, just in time to prevent the spoliation of my jewel case. The robbers escaped, leaving the hotel and the city in the same manner as they entered it. I think, indeed, I have been rather indiscreet, seeing that I travel alone, in wearing so much valuable jewelry. I enclose necklace herewith.—Hang it up on a nail in the *Hawkeye* office until I return home, and don't let Newt wear it every time he goes to a party.

Literally "Eating His Own Words."

In Moscow, Russia, a goodly-sized book was published recently in vindication of the rights of the subject. The work contained stinging sarcasms aimed at the venality of the officials, with satirical and humorous allusions to bribe-taking and other iniquities. Even the Czar himself was handled without gloves, his acts were fearlessly denounced, and a powerful argument was adduced in behalf of the rights of his subjects. The mal-administration of law was set forth in strong, plain language.

The book attracted general notice; but this was bad for the author. He was arrested and thrown into prison. After a short and summary trial his production was pronounced a libel, and he was condemned "to eat his own words" or suffer the punishment of the knout. This terrible instrument of torture is in the shape of a long whip or scourge, and is composed of many tough thongs of thick, hard skin, plaited together and interwoven with strands of stout wire. The criminal is stripped, and is firmly bound to two stakes which are sufficiently wide apart to admit the free motion of the head. The blows were laid upon the bare back, every stroke cutting like a knife, and soon the victim of the scourge is a shapeless mass of blood and flesh. One hundred blows is equivalent to a death sentence. This was the alternative of the unhappy author.

The day fixed for carrying the sentence of the court into execution arrived. A large platform was erected in one of the public squares of the city. Bound hand and foot, the victim of despotic power was seated in the center of the platform. An immense concourse of people had gathered to witness the strange spectacle. The imperial provost, the magistrate, the physician and the surgeon of Czar were in attendance. The obnoxious book had been separated from its binding, and, as an act of grace, the margin had been cut off. The leaves were then rolled up, not unlike cigar lighters. And there they were—a basketful. Now the meal began. Amid the roars of laughter from the ignorant and degraded populace, the provost served the author leaf by leaf with his own production, putting the rolls of paper one by one into his mouth. He slowly chewed and swallowed one-third of his book, when the medical gentleman concluded he had received into his stomach as much of the innutritious material as was compatible with safety. He was then reconducted to his cell to digest his meal. The two following days the same scene was enacted, until every leaf was swallowed, and as a matter of fact he was compelled to literally eat his own words and feast on his own fun.

Nothing Lost by Courtesy.

A courteous man often succeeds in life, when persons of ability fail. The experience of every man furnishes frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants and, indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability or the reverse creates instantaneously a prepossession in his favor, or awaken unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men civility is, in fact, what a pleasing appearance is to women; it is a general passport to favor—a letter of recommendation, written in a language that every person understands. The best of men often injure themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness; whereas men of inferior abilities have frequently succeded by their pleasing and agreeable manners. Of two men, equal in all other respect, the courteous one has twice the advantage, and by far the better chance of making his way in the world.

A FAST young man stepped in a restaurant the other day and said: "What have you got?" "Almost everything," was the reply. "Well, give me a plate of that," said he. "One plate of hash this way," yelled the waiter.

The Needed Impulse.

When we reflect that a very large proportion of the vast internal development of the Republic for 1863 to 1873 was the work of the leading corporate and manufacturing and mining organizations, deliberately undertaken and carried on upon calculations that profit could be forced by sheer energy and business tact, and generally with success, the conclusion seems to be a fair one that similar results would be practicable now if enterprise were diffusive, and the great scare were at an end, says the North American. If any one expected any remarkable benefit to be derived from reaching "hard pan," that expectation has been so egregiously disappointed that it is marvelous that the tide has not long since turned. Railroads, banks, merchants, manufacturers, underwriters, have been ruined in chaotic masses, and it would puzzle any one to point out what good has been done by it.

The land of enterprise has been paralyzed; and, in the gloom and desolation, people have vainly searched for the benefits that were anticipated from contraction. In urging, therefore, that the great interests which mainly caused the vast internal activity shall again take the lead and go ahead as before, we are urging them to take no great risks, since they have lost more in the revulsion and stagnation than they could have lost in a state of activity. If the domestic interests expect to remain dominent in the home markets, they must continue unshrinking exertion by which they took command and obtained possession of those markets; since it is evident to the commonest observer that the enormous masses of capital in Europe are eagerly watching the chances of resuming enterprise in America, in the same overwhelming style that gave them a huge balance of trade in their favor so long.

The theory upon which the movement has always been based was that America, instead of being a well developed country, was almost a virgin field, the unimproved resources being overwhelmingly beyond all comparison with the accomplished results. And whatever may be said of the excess of our system of investments, there can be no sort of doubt that the practical results of the works undertaken in that spirit have seemed to justify the movement. Hence, when the friends of foreign interests say—as they have so long continued to do—that America needs foreign capital to develop her resources, it is idle to point to the possession of adequate capital at home, if that capital is inactive, and will not attempt what foreigners do not hesitate at.

Tea Culture in America.

If it is true that tea has been cultivated with any degree of success in the South our eyes should be opened to the importance of fostering and propagating the culture. It has long been a theory of some of the best American agriculturists that the conditions of our soil and climate are favorable to the production of tea. Our seasons and temperatures do not differ materially from those of China and Japan. The extremes of heat and cold differ about five degrees in the two countries. The principal tea growing regions are between the 27 degrees and 45 degrees north latitude. That we can produce as good tea in this country between the same degrees of latitude, after a term of experimental culture, is certainly a reasonable presumption.

Capital and enterprise cannot be embarked in a more profitable field of labor in the South than that of planting tea. Cotton and tobacco yield but one crop every year, while the tea shrub furnishes three good annual crops for the term of four to eight years. The importance of this matter becomes more apparent when we consider that the imports of tea into the United States for the year 1876 amounted to 62,887,153 pounds, the total valuation being $19,524,166. We annually consume over fifty million pounds. It would be folly to think of producing so large a quantity of tea in the United States—at least within a quarter of a century. But if we produced a moderate proportion of what we consume the industry would be highly profitable.

Many will argue that we have not at our command laborers experienced in the cultivation of tea. No kind of labor is more easily obtainable. We have a vast army of unemployed Chinamen upon our Western shores. Hoards of others come every day like a locust plague. The question is pertinent, What shall we do with these men? What better can we do than to set them into tea fields upon the broad uncultured acres of the West! They offer their services in California for twenty cents per day. Surely, therefore, labor is cheap enough, and abundantly plentiful.

Punctured Wounds.

Punctured wounds of the horse are those inflicted by a pointed body, as nail in the foot, point of a fork, or splinter of wood. These are the most dangerous kind of wounds, for they are frequently the cause of fistula and locked jaw, says the Modern Horse Doctor.

We make it an invariable rule, in the treatment of punctured wounds, to first examine by probe or otherwise, and remove any foreign body that may be present, and then poultice with flaxseed, into which we stir a small quantity of fir balsam. In puncture of the foot by nail, instead of plastering it with tar, and forcing a tent into the orifice, and then covering the sole with leather, as most blacksmiths are wont to do, we have the shoe taken off, the foot washed clean, and a moderately warm poultice applied, and renewed daily, until the suppurative stage commences. That once established, we consider our patient safe; for many men, as well as animals, have lost their lives from the absorption of pus formed in the wound after the external breach had healed. When a bone is injured by the point of a nail, or fork, the cure is rather tedious; the primary wounds, however, are the same. The poultices may be followed by astringent injections, as alum water, etc. In case of injury to the bone, we use pyroligneous acid; to be thrown into the wound by means of a small syringe. If extensive disease of the bone sets in, the services of a veterinary surgeon will be required. A profuse of unhealthy discharge from a punctured wound must be met by constitutional remedies. Sulphur and sassafras, to the amount of half an ounce each, every other day, to the amount of three or four doses, will arrest the morbid phenomenon. The local remedy in all cases of this kind is diluted acetic or pyroligneous acid.

Several English surgeons have of late endeavored to remove port wine marks from the human face, obliterating the mark without a scar. In these cases the mark was confined to the right half of the face, and the treatment consisted of scarification by means of parallel incisions the entire thickness of the skin, made by a frozen scalpel, the skin being also frozen by means of the other spray. The cuts were one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and as soon as these were healed a second set of parallel incisions were made obliquely to the direction of the first set, and so on with a series of operations until complete. Perfect success was the result, as the port wine mark gradually faded away, and was finally obliterated without leaving a scar. Instruments have since been prepared having sixteen parallel blades, which make the operation very simple to to execute.

Probably the oldest married couple in the country are Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, of Mountain City, Texas, who have lived together eighty-two years. They are 103 and 102 years old respectively.

LEGAL.

Mercantile Appraisement.

THE VENDERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Merchandise, restaurants and billiard tables in McKean County, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other license taxes, for the year 1879, as follows, to wit:

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

Class.		Rate.
14	Charles Taylor	$ 7 75
14	James Cremins	7 75
14	Theron Cooper	7 75
14	A M Gillott	7 75

BRADFORD CITY.

13	Ilman Cohn	10 75
13	L Heimann & Co	10 75
13	Parks Bros.	10 75
13	R T Hazzard	10 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co, Limited	10 75
14	Wm Frolberg	7 75
14	George A Simons	7 75
14	J B Neasmith	7 75
13	J F Burcher	10 75
14	J N Brown	7 75
14	J C Tuller	7 75
14	John Evans	7 75
14	G G Bennett	7 75
14	C w Hill	7 75
14	Babcock & Davis	7 75
14	McElroy Bros	7 75
14	John Loy	7 75
14	M Wilbur	7 75
14	Owen McCort	7 75
14	Lewis Jifkins	7 75
14	Flemming & Co	7 75
14	Celasti Gail	7 75
14	E W Benjamin	7 75
14	J G Hughes	7 75
14	George Gyrault	7 75
14	L M Stevens	7 75
14	T O'Donnel & Son	7 75
14	E J Farnum	7 75
14	N J Barber & Co.	7 75
14	T C Flannigan	7 75
13	Willis & Smith	10 75
14	F A Carter	7 75
14	Greenwold & Co	7 75
14	L E Danton	7 75
13	Applebee & Rogers	10 75
13	Robert Wright & Co	10 75
14	D N Voyle	7 75
14	Seigfried & Davis	7 75
14	T P Barrett	7 75
14	M M Griffith	7 75
14	A R Stewart	7 75
14	B Jacobs	7 75
14	Zook & Co	7 75
14	McDonald Bros	7 75
14	G F Humphrey	7 75
13	H Sondheim	10 75
13	Hevenor Bros.	10 75
14	W A Hutchinson	7 75
14	Devo & Reynolds	7 75
14	C W Isham	7 75
14	J Osboffsky	7 75
14	Brown & Friend	7 75
14	J H Deyo	7 75
14	J Stettheimer	7 75
14	J M Place	7 75
14	Lee Kennedy	7 75
14	M C Kilbourn	7 75
13	Owen & Wilcox	10 75
13	DeForest Weld	10 75
13	R Rosenberg	10 75
14	J H Whitcomb	7 75
14	H Jarecki	7 75
13	A Simons	10 75
14	F P Wentworth & Co	7 75
14	Thompson & Wood	7 75
14	W K Nyle	7 75
14	Hubbard & Dewey	7 75
14	M Fuzzey	7 75
14	A Galland	7 75
14	T Kahn	7 75
14	H Levi	7 75
14	Dr. D. E. Matteson	7 75
14	L Luther	7 75
14	J B Smith & Co	7 75
14	H Chamberlain	7 75
14	A T Harrington	7 75
14	W C Bronson	7 75
14	J W Hatch	7 75
14	John Davis & Son	7 75
14	Charles Riebly	7 75
14	O Sorrens	7 75
14	F N Merriam	7 75
14	Carew & Fuller	7 75
14	J A Pierce	7 75
14	O P Scott	7 75
14	Kivar Berwald	7 75
14	W A Eckelberger	7 75
12	Bodine & Walker	12 75
13	Philip Nusbaum	10 75
14	Philip Nusbaum	7 75
13	H G Tinker	10 75
14	Lockwood & Haggerty	7 75
14	Boyd & Dickson	7 75
14	Barton & Russel	7 75
14	A Crawford	7 75
14	A J Newcomb	7 75
14	Nathan Lazarus	7 75
13	A H Borchert	10 75
13	Borchert, Daggett & Co	10 75
14	Pickert & Co	7 75
13	P Ward	10 75
14	A DeGolier	7 75
14	George E Baker	7 75
14	J Henderson	7 75
14	B Forst	7 75
14	F A Newell	7 75
14	A W Newell	7 75
14	Alex. Simpson	7 75
13	Joseph Moorhouse	10 75
13	L Emery, Jr	10 75
14	M H Lehman	7 75
14	George Burlinghoff	7 75
13	C W Grant	10 75
14	White Bros.	7 75
12	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	12 75
13	M Kuslander	10 75
14	Solomon & Co	7 75
14	P Fragner	7 75
13	Mabb & Tiffany	10 75
13	J H Tiffany	10 75
14	Hyslip Bros	7 75
13	Dick & Church	10 75
13	W & J Duke	10 75
14	S L Bowley & Co	7 75
14	S L Koonse	7 75
14	E T Merrell	7 75
14	J M McElroy	7 75
14	Bovard Selang	7 75

Billiard Tables.

6 Tables	Zimpfer & Williams	60 75
3 Tables	Lewis & Davis	35 75
4 Tables	P E Applebee	60 75
5 Tables	Wm McCarthy	100 75
7 Tables	Golm & Anderson	90 75

Restaurants.

	Montgomery & Averill	7 75
	Thomas Gallagan	7 75
	Whitman Trimmer	7 75
	A B Buckley	7 75

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

RED ROCK.

13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co., Limited	10 75
14	R L Mayer	7 75
14	E H Scott	7 75
14	Shreves & Graves	7 75
14	Graves & Shreves	7 75
14	A Gerson	7 75
14	M T Holahan	7 75
14	James B White	7 75
14	Sloan & Holt	7 75
14	J W Folwell	7 75
14	W H Fisher	7 75
14	H O Burt	7 75
14	Thomas Baetzholdt	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	10 75
14	Rutherford & Smith	7 75

Billiard Tables.

5 tables	S F Cary	70 75
2 Tables	A Wilse	40 75

GILLMOR CITY.

14	H Johnston	7 75
14	Higgins & Blodgett	7 75
14	H A Mead	7 75
14	S Walker	7 75
14	Chauncey Root	7 75
14	Bennett & Mulkin	7 75
14	C K Mattocks	7 75
14	M Panimo	7 75
14	Krug & Ballinger	7 75
14	G W Matteson & Co	7 75
14	Coleman & Bell	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Frank Dana	40 75

DERRICK CITY.

14	O P Hobbs	7 75
14	W C Campbell	7 75
14	E Rossford	7 75
14	F E Lollis	7 75
14	H D Ingersoll	7 75
14	T Babb	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	10 75
14	Sloan & Holt	7 75
14	A F Jones & Co	7 75
14	C E Knight	7 75
14	H Deet	7 75
14	Skinner & Cobb	7 75

Billiard Tables.

3 Tables	Robt Young	50 75

SAWYER CITY.

13	Oil Well Supply Co Limited	10 75
13	Hurd & Davenport	10 75
14	E Esby	7 75
14	William Ogilvie	7 75
14	E A Jackson	7 75
13	Williams & Kilbury	10 75
14	Wheatfall, Stewart & Co	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Milt Farr.	40 75

DALLAS CITY.

13	Ricker & Reynolds	10 75
13	Hurd & Davenport	10 75
14	S G Forman	7 75
13	Higgins & Blodgett	10 75
13	A T Palmer	10 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co., Limited	10 75
14	Dye Brothers	7 75

Billiard Tables.

3 Tables	Jos. Shaffer	50 75

TUNA CREEK.

14	L J Parker	7 75

BABCOCK'S MILLS.

14	Towson & Spicer	7 75
14	T S Towson	7 75

CUSTER CITY.

14	J H Crocker	7 75
14	W W Streeter	7 75
14	J Collum	7 75
14	B E Fitzsimmons	7 75
14	S R Smith	7 75
14	Newton Bros	7 75
14	F Moore	7 75
14	W L Collett	7 75
14	I E Hopkins	7 75
14	G H Churchill	7 75
14	G A Alldrich & Co	7 75
14	S Blackney	7 75
14	Pierce & Co	7 75

Billiard Tables.

4 Tables	—— Pomeroy	60 75

Restaurants.

	L B Carrington	5 75

DEGOLIER.

14	Wilson & Wilbur	7 75
14	M V Smith	7 75

CERES TOWNSHIP.

14	Ennis & Warren	7 75
14	J B Gleason	7 75
14	F A Raymond & Co	7 75
14	F E Tell	7 75

LEGAL.

[illegible]

13	O H Young—Larrabee	10 75
14	Wm Mulkey	7 75
14	Davis & Karnell	7 75
14	H D Ault	7 75
13	A R Rowley	7 75
14	J Smith	7 75
14	G W Strong	7 75
13	G W Strong	7 75
14	Strong & Co	7 75
14	Harmon & Stevens	7 75
14	W A Young	7 75
14	Lasure & Rowley	7 75
14	W B Archibald & Co	7 75
14	Joseph & Dornberg	7 75
14	E W Deane	7 75
14	E D Goss	7 75
14	Graves & Mollin	7 75
14	G C Driesbach	7 75
14	Joseph Dabny	7 75
14	H C Rice—Larrabee	7 75
14	R E Rutherford	7 75
14	W H Hudson—Larrabee	7 75
14	N B Hard & Co	7 75
14	G W Colegrove	7 75
14	Coats Bros	7 75
14	Fisher & Wolcott	7 75
14	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
13	Barden & Roberts	10 75
13	E P Carter	7 75
14	J B Hicks	7 75
14	B Vaughn	7 75
14	C B Jackson	7 75
14	Alfred Hockley	7 75
14	Huffman & Dalrymple	7 75
14	G Evans	7 75
14	A M Benton & Co	7 75

HAYMAKER CITY.

13	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
14	H D Ault	7 75
14	withey & Sawyer	7 75
14	Carman & Cashner	7 75
14	Miller & Lauffer	7 75
14	O C Edwards	7 75
14	S B Ross & Son	7 75
14	C Hills	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	J C Dewitt	40 75
1 Table	E Dolan	20 75

KENDALL BOROUGH

14	W N Hanna	7 75
13	Wm Mallory Jr	10 75
14	Thomas Young	7 75
14	R H Bennah	7 75
13	M H Schmultz	10 75
14	M H Schmultz	7 75
14	O H Langworthy	7 75
14	J M Bountain	7 75
14	Bowl, Cobb & Co	7 75
14	Eugene Buck	7 75
14	Ney Clark	7 75
14	C H Whedon	7 75
13	Applebee & Fisher	10 75
14	C W Sharp	7 75
13	F W Abbott	10 75
14	Nick Wels	7 75
14	Jas. Royer	7 75
14	A W Haskell	7 75
14	T R Brown	7 75
14	J H Butler	7 75
14	J R Smith	7 75
14	D Dencher	7 75
14	K D Dodge	7 75
14	Andrews & Morgan	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	10 75
13	J W Sherman	10 75
14	R Gibson & Co	7 75
14	A J Mitchell	7 75
14	Joseph Benninger	7 75
14	J W Winsor	7 75
14	C K Brown	7 75
14	O F Spencer	7 75
14	J Mackey	7 75
14	Allison & Co.	7 75
14	Flynn Bros.	7 75
14	D Levi	7 75
14	George Levi	7 75

Restaurants.

	W L Brown	7 75
	G W Kimball	7 75

Billiard Tables.

6 Tables	Abley & Gunn	80 75

KEATING TOWNSHIP.

FRISBEE.

14	T R Frisbee	7 75

FARMERS VALLEY.

14	A J Otto	7 75
14	F C Olds & Co.	7 75
14	Erwin Schott	7 75
14	Mart Heinlein	7 75

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

13	Arnold, McDowell & Co.	10 75
14	Bullis Bros.	7 75
14	C A Dolley	7 75
14	Dr. F W Hogarth	7 75
14	B C Gallup	7 75
14	A F Bard & Co	7 75
14	A F Bard & Co	7 75
14	Y D Simar	7 75
14	Root & Keating	7 75
14	Goltry & Camp	7 75
13	Dalrymple & Bard	10 75
14	A Carlson	7 75
13	L H Dolley & Co	10 75
14	L L Lillibridge	7 75
14	Hooker Bros	7 75
14	M A Lillibridge	7 75

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

BIG SHANTY.

14	A J W Russel	7 75

BUTTSVILLE.

13	James E Butts Jr	10 75

LEWIS RUN.

14	D V R Foster & Bro	7 75
14	W G Butler.	7 75

NORWICH TOWNSHIP.

14	W J Colegrove & Son	7 75

OTTO TOWNSHIP.

DUKE CENTER.

14	Prendal & Pettit	7 75
14	Wm Hurlbut	7 75
14	Weaver & Williams	7 75
14	T Walker	7 75
14	J O Johnston	7 75
14	Huffman & Dalrymple	7 75
14	S M Fletcher	7 75
14	H C Stevens	7 75
14	Jacob Schloss	7 75
14	H T Elliott	7 75
14	B Palmer	7 75
14	S M Gridley	7 75
14	James Royer	7 75
14	B Fisher & Co	7 75
14	C B Parker	7 75
14	Fossler & Schwer	7 75
14	E E Carson	7 75
14	G R Barbour	7 75
14	Frederick Wenschel	7 75
14	John Jones	7 75
14	A Greenthal	7 75
14	F F Seiggs	7 75
13	Oil Well Supply Co Limited	10 75
13	Charles Duke	10 75
14	Greenberg & Frensch	7 75
14	Schowerman & Noble	7 75
14	Schlick & Gottschall	7 75
14	Alex Smith & Co	7 75
14	Smith & Rogers	7 75
14	C H Rathbone	7 75
14	Decker & Co	7 75
14	J R Brown & Co	7 75
14	Wm McCluskey	7 75

Billiard Tables.

3 Tables	Charles Duke.	50 75
4 Tables	A F Jackson & Bacon	60 75

Ten Pin Alley.

1 Alley	C A Simons	20 75

OIL CENTER.

14	Edgar Shannon & Co	7 75

PRENTISS VALE.

14	A Prentiss	7 75
14	B Bunker	7 75

SUMMIT CITY.

14	R F Spiggs	7 75

RIXFORD.

14	John Q Stevens	7 75
14	E R Molloy	7 75
14	Higgins & Blood	7 75
14	Lewis Ungar	7 75
14	W J Card	7 75
14	C W Wagoner	7 75
14	Walls Kenyon	7 75
14	H F Waterman	7 75
14	Crandall Bros.	7 75
14	A Dickinson	7 75
14	F J Pfintner	7 75
14	Kane & Tuttle	7 75
14	Eli Cummings & Co	7 75
14	D L Tait	7 75
14	E F Curtis	7 75
13	Jarecki Manuf'g Co Limited	10 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	Wm. Boynton	50 75
2 Tables	G W Boyer	40 75

SERGEANT TOWNSHIP.

13	Hamlin & Townsend	10 75
14	Lawrence Boyer	7 75
14	Fred Black	7 75

SMETHPORT BOROUGH.

13	Haskill & Gifford	10 75
14	J C Hamlin	7 75
14	W D Gallup	7 75
14	J H Sowers	7 75
14	A B Armstrong	7 75
14	M L Armstrong	7 75
14	M A Sprague	7 75
14	W S Brownell	7 75
14	W T Callar	7 75
14	Frank Ogilvie	7 75
14	Andrew Reilly	7 75
14	L A Gallup	7 75
14	Chas Douglass	7 75
14	Wm. Specht	7 75

Billiard Tables.

2 Tables	G W Sartwell	40 75
2 Tables	A H Pierce	40 75

WETMORE TOWNSHIP.

LUDLOW.

14	Curtis Brothers	7 75
14	Hoffman & Co	7 75

KANE.

14	E J Collins	7 75
14	Jas Hyde	7 75
14	John Byler	7 75
14	W E Blew	7 75
14	Bell Bros.	7 75
14	C V Gillis	7 75
14	J O Loomis	7 75
14	John Grady	7 75
14	Joshua Davis	7 75
14	J D Leonard	7 75

Take Notice.

All who are concerned in this appraisement that an appeal will be held at the Treasurer's Office in Smethport,

Thursday, April 17, 1879,

Between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, where and when you may attend if you think proper.

E. V. CHADWICK,
Appraiser.

Smethport, Pa., March 24, 1879.

Dissolution.

The late firm of Johns & Boggs was dissolved on the 4th day of March, inst., by mutual consent. Wm. M. Boggs will continue the business at the same office, 30 Main street, Bradford, Pa.

H. C. JOHNS,
WILLIAM BOGGS.

17-31.

J. ESTEY & COMPANY,

BRATTLEBORO, VT.

The Most Extensive Manufactory of Reed Organs
IN THE WORLD!

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE.

In POWER combined with PURITY OF TONE, in DURABILITY and FINISH, these Organs are Unrivaled.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMTEHPORT OMNIBUS LINE

To and from all regular Trains.

Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:

8:00 and 11;40 am
1:50 and 8:30 p.m

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into affect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.34. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee L've	11.45 a.m	5.00 a.m	
Frisbee	11.50	5.35 †	
Cory's	11.57*	5.40 †	
Farmers Valley	11.51	5.42 †	
Smethport	12.10	6.02	
Crosby	12.14 *	6.20 *	
Colegrove	12.18	6.25 †	
Hamlin	12.29*	6.30 *	
Wernwag	12.45*	6.40 *	
Clermont Arr	1.00	7.05	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont Lve	1.25 p m	7.30 a.m	
Wernwag	1.35 *	7.35 *	
Hamlin	1.46 *	7.45 †	
Colegrove	1.55	8.00 †	
Crosby	2.00 *	8.04 †	
Smethport	2.15	8.30	
Farmers Valley	2.25	8.41	
Cory's	2.30 *	8.51	
Frisbee	2.40	[illegible]	
Larabee Arr	2.50	9.05	

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN,
Superintendent

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.15; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.35 Aurora, 8.42; Wales, 8.50; Holland, 9.01; Protection, 9.16; Arcade, 9.25; Yorkshire, 9.35; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, 9.55; Ischua, 10.14; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie R'y Junct., 10.41, Olean, 10.49; Weston's, 10.56; Portville, 11.03; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.34; Larrabees, 11.32; Sartwell, 11.38; Turtle Point, 11.43; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.12; Keating, 12.30; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Elma, 4.42; Jamison's, 4.49; Aurora, 4.56; Wales, 5.07; Holland, 5.18; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.50; Machias, 5.59; Franklinville, 6.15; Ischua, 6.35; Hinsdale, 6.49; Erie R'y Junct. 7.03; Olean, 7.20; Westons, 7.19; Portville, 7.29; State Line, 7.37; Eldred, 7.48; Larrabees, 7.52; Sartwell, 8.00; Turtle Point, 8.12; Port Allegany, 8.25 p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:42 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 6.55; Sartwell, 7.00; Larrabees, 7.05 Eldred, 7.15; State Line, 7.26; Portville, 7.35; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 8.01; Erie R'y Junct. 8.05; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.49; Machias, 8.55; Yorkshire, 9.10; Arcade, 9.20; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.08; Buffalo, 10.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.18; Port Allegany, 2.38; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.00; State Line, 3.15; Portville, 3.24 Weston's, 3.36; Olean, 3.44; Erie R'y Junct., 3.49; Hinsdale, 4.02; Ischua, 4.16; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.55; Yorkshire, 5.04; Arcade, 5.12; Protection, 5.27; Holland, 5.39; Wales, 5.50; Aurora, 6.00; Jamison's, 6.10; Elma, 6.15; Springbrook, 6.22; Ebenezer, 6.33; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. trains at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia......11.55 p. m
" " " Warren......4.55 p. m
" " " Irvineton......5.10 p. m
" " " Corry......6.10 p. m
" " arr. at Erie......7.40 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield......7.10 a. m
" " " Warren......7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton......8.00 a. m
" " " Corry......9.05 a. m
" " arr. at Erie......10.30 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie......11.30 a. m
" " " Corry......1.25 p. m
" " " Irvineton......2.35 p. m
" " " Warren......2.50 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia......7.00 a. m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie......4.10 p. m
" " " Corry......5.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton......7.10 p. m
" " " Warren......7.25 p. m
" " arr. at Sheffield......8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN.
Gen'l Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

In all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,

imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIOUS!

HIGHEST & BEST AWARD

And Grand Medal of Honor.

Economy, Durability and Rapidity combined with perfect work,

Are Distinguishing Features of the celebrated

Giant Farm and Warehouse Fans,

MADE BY

A. P. DICKEY,
Racine, Wis.

Now having many late improvements, they are fully equal to every demand; cleaning all kinds of Grain, Peas, Beans, Castor Beans, Corn and Small Seed. They grade Wheat perfectly by once handling. Separate Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye. They have very perfect arrangements for cleaning Timothy, Clover, Flax Seed, Orchard Grass, and all other Small Seeds. They Chaff perfectly, and combine every qualification required to do the best work in the shortest time.

Warehouse, as well as Farm Mills, are largely constructed, both kinds requiring nine sizes to accommodate the demand, and giving a capacity of from 50 to 500 bushels per hour, according to size of mill.

They are shipped, boxed for ocean transportation, and "set up" or "knocked down" for forwarding inland, as requested; and in all cases put free on board Cars or Steamer. Orders filled same day as received.

Mills shipped "knocked down" go for half the freight charged as when forwarded "set up." Oleographs and Circulars supplied on application. Prices will be quoted low and on liberal terms. Correspondence solicited.

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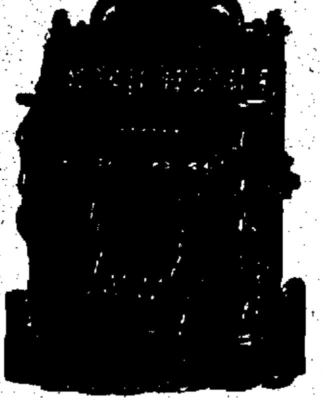
WILCOX & WHITE
ORGAN CO.
Meriden, Conn. U.S.A.



"Children's Blow Pedals,"!
Adjusted or removed instantly.
Invented and Exclusively used by this Company.
The most popular Organs of the day!
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY.
"The Wilcox & White Organ Instructor" is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market!
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

PATENT SPARK-ARRESTER.
8-H. P. Mounted, $650. 2-H. P. Eureka, $150.
10 " " 750. 4 " " 250.
12 " " 1000. 6 " " 350.
Send for our Circulars.
B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N.Y.
State where you saw this.

BUFFALO
Type & Electrotype
FOUNDRY,
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HARDWARE, DRUGS, Etc.

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—DEALER IN—

HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Casters,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds.
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Frames,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hoes,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyers,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Rasors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING
DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,
No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,
CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs and Medicines,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.
ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street,
Smethport, Pa.
IN MEMORY OF

ALL KINDS OF
Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

AT
Armstrongs Jewelry Store
may be found a full assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

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M. H. PICARD'S
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FINE TEAS.
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CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
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I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of
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